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Jay Weinstein

School/

Social Sciences

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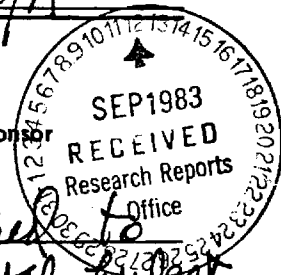
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Grant/Contract Closeout Actions Remaining:

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METROPOLITAN ATLANTA JEWISH POPULATION STUDY

FINAL REPORT

Atlanta Jewish Federation
Gerald Cohen, President
Judith Taylor, Chairperson,
Population Study Committee

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Preface

In 1947, a study of Atlanta's Jewish population was undertaken for the Jewish Community Council of Atlanta by the National Jewish Welfare Board. In 1971-72, the size and general composition of Atlanta's Jewish population were estimated from a small sample survey in conjunction with the Council of Jewish Federations' National Jewish Population Study (NJPS). Following the compilation of the NJPS results, the Council of Jewish Federations recommended that local federations continue this type of work with more extensive research on the demographic characteristics, social conditions, and the nature of Jewish identification and participation in their service areas. Since that time, virtually all of the large and medium-sized cities in the U.S. have conducted a local population study, are currently conducting one, or are in the process of planning one for the near future. This report is based upon Atlanta's contribution to this set of community studies, the first in-depth research on Atlanta's Jewish Population since 1947. In several respects, the information produced in this study is the most detailed and reliable ever available on this segment of the American Jewish community.

Funds for the project were provided through a gift from the Atlanta Jewish Federation, Atlanta Jewish Federation Endowment Fund, and The Harriet Zimmerman Foundation to the Georgia Tech Foundation. The project was directed by the Population Study Committee of the Atlanta Jewish Federation, Judith Taylor, Chairperson. The research

was administered by the School of Social Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology, Daniel Papp, Director and Jay Weinstein, Principal Investigator.

Support was provided by the staff of the Atlanta Jewish Federation: David I. Sarnat, Executive Director and Steve Gelfand, Assistant Director. At earlier stages of the project, staff support was provided by Max Kleinman and Noah Levine.

The Federation undertook this project with the understanding that accurate population information can greatly improve the cost-effectiveness of community planning decisions. The data included in this report, and the considerable amount of additional data collected but not featured here, are designed to be used in decisions involving the location of new community facilities, programming for specific groups within the community--the elderly, singles, young children, etc., campaign development, and the development of general and specific service plans. In addition, the sampling procedures and questionnaire format were designed to facilitate future updating and restudy. In this way, the research has provided us a data base that will be useful for many years to come.

The study was initiated in the fall of 1982, through a series of meetings among Federation lay leaders, staff, and the research team. From that time until the completion of the research in December, 1984, a very high degree of community interest and involvement characterized the project. The basic research design, sampling strategy, ethical standards, specific items on the

questionnaire, and the contents of this report were all deliberated extensively in formal meetings and other community forums.

Fieldwork began in July, 1983, and continued through November, 1984. The research staff at Georgia Tech included Chris Edwards, research assistant, Carole Weinstein, research assistant, Anita Bryant, administrative assistant, and Jane Wilkes and Miriam Freeman, secretaries. The following people served as interviewers and coders:

Ron Altman
Herman Chapavel
Betty Davis
Howard Davis
Betsy Draluck
Someto Egbuna
John Gleiser
Jeffrey Hirshhorn
Wilma Kidd
Audrey London

Jack Manevich
Lisa Meyer
William Morgan
Shelly Morton
Hemy Neuman
Thanh Nguyen
Alan Pinsker
Bruce Sosnow
Marnin Steinberg
Judith Thompson

Professor Bernard Lazerwitz, Bar Ilan University, served as research associate. William Rogers was technical consultant. Portions of the study were reviewed by Dr. Gary Tobin, Washington University, Dr. Sidney Goldstein, Brown University, and Dr. John Havick, Georgia Institute of Technology. Dr. Naum Tselesin translated the survey questionnaire for Russian respondents. Alan Sherman provided computer programming assistance. Atlanta Hillel provided support at several stages of the project.

The basic definition used in this study is the commonly employed "self-identified Jew." By this criterion, a household is counted as Jewish if an adult member answers "yes" to the question:

"Do you (or anyone normally residing in your household) consider yourself (himself or herself) to be Jewish?" Clearly, not all "Jewish" households contain only Jewish individuals. Just over 5 percent of the households have a non-Jewish male head or principal wage earner and 15.3 percent have a non-Jewish spouse (9.0) or other adult head (6.3), or a total of 20.3 percent mixed households, of which 14 percent are mixed marriages. A total of 11.7 percent of the members of Jewish households (7,820 persons) are not Jewish..

Once a household or individual is identified as Jewish, it is of interest to note in what ways their Jewishness is expressed. One criterion employed, in this and many other studies, is whether or not the household or person is named on an official Jewish register or membership list. In this study, those who were listed (on the Federation's file, a synagogue roster, or organizational list) as of January 1, 1984, were referred to as members of the "listed" Jewish population; those not listed were referred to as "unlisted." By this definition, less than 44 percent of the Jewish households are presently listed, while over 56 percent are unlisted. In contrast, according to the 1947 study, 89.6 percent of Atlanta's Jewish households were listed and only 10.4 percent were not. As is the case in other U.S. cities with growing Jewish populations, increasing size has meant that Federation and organizational lists encompass diminishing proportions of the Jewish population. (See Section II, below, for further details on the listed and unlisted populations.)

The estimates reported in this study are drawn from four overlapping samples of households. The first is the set of all

households on organizational lists, representing 1 in every 2.28 households in the metropolitan area. These lists were used ,with other data, to estimate total population size and geographic distribution. The second is the set of all listed households which completed and returned a brief household information form, representing approximately one in every 6 Jewish households. This sample was used to estimate household size, age and sex structure, and other demographic characteristics. The third is a set of households, selected systematically from the master list, which completed a long household survey questionnaire. These represent one in every 33 listed households. This sample was used for estimates concerning Jewish identification and participation. The fourth sample is the set of Jewish households identified by random digit dialing and other methods, representing one in every 105 unlisted households. This sample was used to supplement the other three sources.

The degree of error associated with our estimates varies, depending upon the sample from which the estimate was drawn: the amount of error is ordinarily least when the ratio of sample to population is low and greatest when the ratio is high (though this also depends upon other factors). Further details of sampling and estimation procedures are discussed in Section III, below.

Data analysis was performed on the Georgia Tech CDC-Cyber System. Random telephone numbers were generated by Sophisticated

Data Research, Inc., Atlanta. Census tract coding and maps were provided by the Atlanta Regional Commission.

Those people who reviewed and commented on earlier drafts:

Dr. Saul Andron
Beth Shaprio
David Feldman
Dr. Donald Feldstein
Alvin Chenkin
Lester Levin

I. Atlanta's Jewish Population

This section discusses the basic features of Atlanta's Jewish population: its size, distribution, composition, socioeconomic characteristics, and its orientations and practices associated with Judaism. In the following section, selected findings are explored in further detail.

Population Size

As of 1984, 59,084 Jewish persons, in 26,155 households (plus 120 persons in the Jewish Home for the Aged), resided in metropolitan Atlanta. With a total Jewish population size of 10,000 in 1947, this represents a six-fold increase in the past four decades. This basic pattern of substantial and recent growth is clearly the major theme of our study. It is apparent in the general findings on size and composition and in the detailed data that follow on geographic distribution, sub-groups, age structure, and mobility patterns.

As is true of other communities in the U.S., there are more females than males in Atlanta's Jewish population. Of the total, 49.5 percent--or 29,247 persons--are male, while 50.5 percent--29,837 persons--are female. This represents a sex ratio of 95.6/100 (M/F). It is close to the sex ratios for the Jewish populations of Cleveland, St. Louis, and St. Paul, higher than those of San Diego and Miami (both 88/100), and lower than those of Los Angeles (96/100), Minneapolis, Nashville, and Rochester (all 98/100).

It is also approximately the same as the sex ratio reported for Atlanta in 1947 (95.8/100).

The average number of persons per Jewish household is 2.56--of whom 2.26 are Jewish. This is approximately the same size as reported for Chicago, Minneapolis, Nashville and St. Louis, it is higher than those for New York, Rochester, St. Paul, Denver, Los Angeles and Miami, and it is lower than that of Cleveland (and of the National estimate in 1971 of 2.8). The most common household size is two persons, with 35.2 percent in this category--lower than that in other cities but higher than the 1971 national estimate of 31 percent. Nearly 22 percent of the households consist of one person (slightly above current national trends)--or approximately 5,700 persons in one-person households. Approximately 24 percent of Atlanta's Jewish households contain four or more persons (about average for the nation and well below the 1971 national estimate of 35 percent).

Table 1 shows the Jewish population size, number of households, number of males and females, and the distribution of households by size category for Atlanta, 1984.

Geographic Distribution

Jewish households are located throughout the metropolitan area, especially--but not exclusively--in the northern peripheries of the city and the northern suburbs. Approximately 33 percent of the 26,000 Jewish households are located in the City of Atlanta; 38 percent are in Dekalb County; 12 percent in Cobb; 11 percent in Fulton (excluding Atlanta); and 3 percent in Gwinnett. These

percentages include many households in traditionally non-Jewish neighborhoods such as Stone Mountain, East Cobb, Snellville, Riverdale, and Roswell.

Virtually all of the Atlanta's Jewish households reside in the five county metropolitan area. Table 2 lists the counties in the Metro area, the number of Jewish households in each county, the persons per household, and the total number of persons (Jewish and total). Dekalb County has the highest number of Jewish individuals and households. Fulton County (excluding Atlanta) and Cobb have the highest mean Jewish household sizes of 2.96 and 2.83, respectively. Of the five metropolitan counties, Clayton has the smallest number of Jewish persons and households. Atlanta City, Fulton, Dekalb, and Cobb counties together account for 94.5 percent of the Jewish households in the seventeen county Atlanta MSA.

Jewish households have been found to reside in 106 of the metropolitan area zip code zones. Totals in each zone range from 1 or 2 in several zones such as 30249 (Loganville), 30077 (Roswell), and 30132 (Dallas), to the largest concentrations of 1,879 households in 30329 (Toco Hills) and 4,182 persons in zone 30327 (Mt. Paran-Howell Mill). Table 3 lists the 17 zones with 1000 or more persons and the number of Jewish persons and households in each. These 17 zones represent 63.3 percent of the total Jewish households and 64.0 percent of the total Jewish persons. Other zones with two-hundred or more households are:

Zone	Households
30339 (Vinings)	417

30083 (Stone Mountain)	411
30340 (Doraville)	336
30084 (Tucker)	315
30307 (Inman Pk.)	253

These 22 zip code zones (i.e., including those shown on Table 3) constitute 70 percent of all Jewish households and Jewish persons.

By contrast, in 1945, 87 percent of the Jewish households resided in the city of Atlanta: 64 percent in Druid Hills and the northeast area, 20.5 percent on the south side, and only 2.1 percent in Sandy Springs and the northwest. Of the 13 percent classified as suburban in 1945, more than three-fourths were located in Buckhead, Peachtree, and the Collins area (that is, now included in the city and/or Fulton County).

As indicated on Table 3, neighborhoods presently containing many Jewish households and persons, in addition to Mt. Paran-Howell Mill and Toco Hills, include Sandy Springs, Druid Hills, East Cobb County, and Dunwoody.

As Map 1 indicates, the geographic center of the Jewish population has undergone a distinct shift to the north-northeast. In 1947, the center was just south of Piedmont Park, with large concentrations to the south and southwest, to the northeast toward Morningside and Druid Hills, and to the northwest as far as Buckhead. Information was collected on two additional types of geographic distribution: (1) by telephone exchange ("NNX") and (2) by census tract.

The telephone exchange distribution closely parallels that of zip code zones: the Toco Hills Wire Center (exchanges 636, 634, 633, 329, 325, 321, and 320) includes over 3,500 connections at Jewish households, or 13.5 percent of all connections in the wire center; the Buckhead and Sandy Springs Wire Centers include 2,500 connections at Jewish households each, nearly 20 percent of all connections combined. The 252 (in Sandy Springs) exchange has the highest number of connections at Jewish households, nearly 1,000. Other NNXs with many connections at Jewish households are 255, 636, 634, 633, and 237. Wire centers with few or no connections at Jewish households include West End (752, 753, 755, and 758), Powder Springs (943), Hollywood Rd. (792, 794, and 799), Loganville (466), Acworth (974), and Hampton (946).

Distribution by census tract (see Table 4) indicates that tracts 215.0, 102.02, and 100 contain the highest number of Jewish households, with 1,553, 1,235, and 906, respectively. The highest concentrations of Jewish households occur in tracts 1.00, 94.0, and 215.0. This tract-wise distribution is shown on Map 2.

Age Structure of Jewish Population

The Atlanta Jewish population is relatively young, with a median of just over 33.2 years (mean age = 35.1). The median age of male household heads is 41.2 and for female heads it is 37.0. Compared to an estimated median of 35 years for the population as a whole in 1947, this indicates that the Jewish population has been getting younger (although the proportion age 65 and above has increased slightly). Though such a decrease of two years is small

in absolute terms, it is significant because it has occurred despite a general decline in birth rates and a general increase in average life expectancy--factors which tend to raise the age of a population. By contrast, the recently published population study for metropolitan New York (where one-third of the U.S. Jewish population--1.7 million persons--lives) reports a median age of 40 years. Currently, 19.4 percent of Atlanta's Jewish population is age 14 and below, while 8.8 percent is age 65 and above. In Atlanta, 1947, these were 19.1 and 7.0, respectively; while for New York, in 1981, these were 16 and 14 percent, respectively. Table 5 lists the complete age structure of Atlanta's Jewish population.

A total of 17,276 household members are identified as Jewish children living with parents. Of these, 15,036 (approximately 25 percent of the Jewish population) were age 0-19 as of January 1, 1984. In addition, approximately 2,000 persons are identified as college students residing at college but considered to be household members.

Table 6 provides details of the distribution of school age children by four age cohorts: 0 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 18. Over 4 percent of the known Jewish population (2,500 + persons) falls into each of these cohorts. The 0-4 group is the largest, comprising over 7 percent.

Table 7 lists the distribution of Jewish school age children (0-18) in the 12 zip code zones with 350 or more such children. These include 7,615 persons, or 56.2 percent of the Jewish school-age population. Sandy Springs (30328) and Dunwoody (30338) have the highest number, with a combined total of 2,200. In the

youngest cohort (0-4), East Cobb County zones 30067 and 30062 have the highest totals, 430 and 380, respectively. Other zones with 100 or more children ages 0-4, not listed on Table 8, are: 30339 (Vinings), 30084 (Tucker), 30075 (Roswell), 30340 (Doraville), 30307 (Inman Park).

In the 5-9 and 10-14 cohorts, the rank order of the zones corresponds closely to that of the total number of children 0-14, total number of "children (of all ages) residing with parents," and total persons. This relative over-representation of younger school age children in the two East Cobb County zones underscores the general pattern of recent suburbanization of a segment of the Jewish population.

The pattern is clear also in the distribution by county of school age children, as shown in Table 8. Atlanta City and Dekalb County have the highest absolute number both of children age 0-18 and of the eldest cohort, age 14-18--and for both of these counties, the highest proportion of children is in this cohort. For Cobb, Fulton, and Gwinnett, however, the younger cohorts predominate. Of the Metro counties, Fulton has the highest concentration of children 0-18--that is, it contains 15 percent of all Jewish school-age children but only 12.7 percent of the Jewish population.

There are 7,248 persons age 60 and above in the general Jewish population; in addition, 120 (32 males and 88 females) are listed separately by the Jewish home. This makes a total of 7,368 persons age 60 and above.

Table 9 contains the basic age structure characteristics of the elderly population--including separate totals for the cohort age 65 and above, and for the residents of the Jewish home.

Note that in two of the five cohorts age 65 and above--i.e., 70-74 and 75-79, there appear to be more males than females in Jewish households. This finding should be treated with considerable caution, for it differs sharply from widely held expectations that in a sub-population of this size females will outnumber males in all elderly cohorts. In all likelihood, this is an artifact of non-response bias, sampling error, plus whatever imbalance can be accounted for by (1) elderly persons in non-Jewish group quarters (note that the information we have for Jewish group quarters indicates a very large surplus of females); and (2) outmigration of elderly persons of which the largest share would be women. In any case, this does not necessarily contradict the fact that mortality rates for males normally exceed those for females, especially in elderly cohorts. Further study of elderly Jewish households is certainly called for in this instance, though such research should be alert to the possibility that there may indeed be an unusual sex ratio among Atlanta's elderly Jewish persons.

Table 10 shows the distribution of this segment of the elderly population by county. Clearly, Atlanta City contains the largest number and greatest concentration of Jewish persons age 65 and above--with 48.2 percent compared to 28.5 percent of all Jewish persons. At the other extreme, Cobb County has the fewest elderly Jewish persons--relatively and (outside of Gwinnett and Clayton)

absolutely, with 14.1 percent of the general Jewish population and 2.7 percent of those age 65 and above.

Details of the geographic distribution of the elderly are shown in Table 12, which provides information about distribution by zip code zone. Zones 30306 (Druid Hills), 30327 (Mt. Paran/Howell Mill), 30329 (Toco Hills), and 30305 (Midtown) have the largest number of persons age 65 and above (all but 30329 are in Atlanta). The concentrations of the elderly in the Jewish population of these zones are 24.6, 13.4, 13.1, and 18.1 percent respectively. Of the zones with 200 or more Jewish households, three--30360 (Doraville), 30080 (Smyrna), and 30075 (Roswell) (all outside of the city)--report few or no persons age 65 and older.

Family Characteristics

As noted, the current mean number of persons per Jewish household is 2.56(2.26 Jewish), while in 1947 it was 3.0 (and the estimate for 1972 was 2.8). Just over 43 percent of the households (11,456) have one or more children age 23 and under: approximately 20 percent have one child, 16 percent have two children, 4 percent have three children, and 3 percent have four or more--that is, a median of 0.68 children per household (see Table 12). Neighborhoods containing many households with children include Sandy Springs, Dunwoody, and East Cobb, while Druid Hills and North Peachtree Road have relatively few households with children. As indicated in Table 3, above, total household size clearly varies by neighborhood: from 3.29 persons (including non-Jewish persons) per household in

Dunwoody, 3.17 in Sandy Springs and 3.06 in East Cobb-N to 2.03 in Morningside and 2.10 in Midtown.

The marital status of principal wage earners and spouses or other adults is shown in Table 13. Nearly 75 percent of the persons in both categories are married, and approximately 14 percent are single. Just under 7 percent report their status as "divorced"--that is divorced and not remarried nor reported as single. Three-fourths of all divorced, widowed, or single persons are principal wage earners and one-fourth are reported as other adult members of the household. Finally, 80 percent of spouses or other adults are married to the principal wage earner, 12 percent are roommates, and 8 percent are "other."

Just under 19 percent of the Jewish households (4,890) contain one or more persons age 60 and above (1,438 with two and more). Table 14 lists the frequencies of households containing persons age 60 and above. Neighborhoods with many households containing elderly persons include Morningside (which has the highest mean age of the eldest household member in the metro area--over 56 years) and North Peachtree Road. Mt. Paran-Howell Mill and Toco Hills also have many households with elderly persons but, despite the fact that these neighborhoods contain the largest concentrations of Jewish households, they have fewer households with elderly residents (in absolute terms) than Druid Hills and Morningside.

Table 15 gives the age structure breakdown and the percentage of the Jewish population in each county. Table 16 provides similar information for the general population (Jewish and non-Jewish households). In combination with the information in Tables 2 and 3,

above, we can discern a clear pattern of large Jewish household sizes, more children, and fewer elderly persons in the more distant (and newer) sections of the metropolitan area such as Dunwoody (DeKalb County), Marietta (East Cobb County), Northlake (DeKalb), and Sandy Springs (Fulton). This is quite similar to the distribution of the Metro Atlanta population as a whole.

Approximately 75 percent of the Jewish households have both a male and female head present. Nine percent have no female head and 16 percent have no male head. Mt. Paran-Howell Mill and Toco Hills have large numbers of households with only one head, while Druid Hills and Morningside have a high proportion of households in this category. East Cobb, Dunwoody, and Sandy Springs have the fewest households with only one head. The breakdown of households with one head and at least one child, as shown in Table 17 (5.7 percent of all Jewish households), indicates that the total includes a large number of one-person--both elderly and young adult--households.

If we class together all Jewish persons in Jewish households (including children and other persons) who are not married and are age 20 and above, we can examine separately the "singles" population. Table 18 shows the distribution of singles by age and sex. The largest cohort is the youngest, that between ages 20 and 24 with 5,132 persons (8.7 percent of all Jewish persons and one-third of all singles). The sex ratio for this cohort is 96.4 males for 100 females. This group is composed primarily of never-married persons.

The next largest cohort of singles is that between ages 30 and 39, with 3,636 persons and a sex ratio of 73.4 males per 100 females.

This group consists principally of divorced persons, with some never-married males at the younger ages.

Another large group of singles are those age 65 and above with 1,675 persons (10.9 percent of all singles). The sex ratio for this group of widowed (and some divorced) persons is 54.7 males per 100 females.

Religious Affiliation and Practices

As of October, 1984, there were 15 Synagogues in the Atlanta metropolitan area (see Table 19). They reported a total of 7,150 memberships, which would account for approximately 27 percent of the households (though some households belong to more than one congregation). Membership sizes range from 2,000 for Ahavath Achim

(A.A.) and 1,400 for The Temple, to 47 for B'nai Israel and 36 for Beth David. In 1970, there were seven synagogues with a total membership of 4,735 members: The Temple, Ahavath Achim, Temple Sinai, Shearith Israel, Beth Jacob, Anshe S'fard, and Or Ve Shalom. These seven reported memberships in 1984 for a total of 5,580 (an increase of 17.8 percent).

Most growth in synagogue membership between 1970 and 1984, 65 percent of the total growth, was the result of memberships in the eight new synagogues established during that period (see Table 20). Beth Shalom reported its first membership (60) in 1975 and now has 240 members; Emanu-El reported its first membership in September, 1979 (150) and now has 450; B'nai Torah, B'nai Israel, and Beth David all reported their first memberships in January, 1982 (210, 35, and 21 members respectively). They now report 285, 47, and 36

members respectively. In October, 1982, Kehillat Chaim and Kol Emeth first reported their memberships (50 for each), and now have 140 and 62 members, respectively. These new synagogues represent a similar denominational mix as the old synagogues; however, in number of new congregations, reform predominates. Reform membership has also experienced the greatest growth: 69.5 percent since 1970. The new congregations are clearly located in the peripheral and suburban areas, as indicated on Map 4, showing the location of the old and new synagogues and other important Jewish organizations.

Adult members of sample households (listed and unlisted) were questioned about several specific practices and preferences related to being Jewish. Of those responding, 58.8 percent are principal wage earners, 37.1 percent are spouses, and 4.1 percent are other adults; 38.5 percent are male and 61.5 percent female. (See Table 21 for a profile of the respondents.)

The Jewish educational background of the respondents varies according to type of schooling. The most common type is Jewish Saturday or Sunday school, with over 76 percent reporting at least one year's attendance, for an average 5.26 years per respondent. The least common type of Jewish schooling is all-day school, with 11.2 percent reporting attendance, for an average of 0.63 years. Table 22 provides further details on Jewish educational background.

Nearly 33 percent reported that they attend synagogue rarely or not at all, 30.3 percent reported that they attend only on High Holidays and 13.0 percent reported that they attend several times a month. Table 23 provides additional details on synagogue attendance in Atlanta and five other cities.

Denominational preferences, shown in Table 24, indicate that 5.4 percent of the principal wage earners consider themselves to be orthodox; the largest group--42.2 percent--consider themselves to be conservative; and 37 percent consider themselves to be reform (the remainder responding "other" or "none"). The breakdown of spouse's preferences shows a similar pattern: 6.3 percent orthodox, 42.6 percent conservative, and 36.6 percent reform. By comparison, Atlanta's percentage orthodox is equal to or higher than those of Chicago, Los Angeles, and Minneapolis and lower than those of Cleveland, Miami, New York (13 percent), and Seattle (15 percent). Atlanta's percentage reform is higher than those of Miami, New York, St. Paul, and the 1971 National estimate of 24 percent, while it is lower than those of several other cities (including Cleveland with 47 percent and St. Louis with 52 percent).

In 2.5 percent of the households, the principal wage earners report that they were not born Jewish but have since converted to Judaism and 6.5 percent the spouses or other adults report having converted. In the unlisted households, 7.3 percent of the principal wage earners are converted and the spouse is converted in 8.0 percent. In approximately 1.0 percent of all the Jewish households, two adult members are converted to Judaism. The geographic distribution of households containing converted persons closely approximates that of the general Jewish population: i.e., the majority in zip code zones 30327 (Mt. Paran-Howell Mill), 30328 (Sandy Springs), and 30329 (Toco Hills). One noteworthy difference, however, is that there are more children in such households: 0.96

compared to 0.68 for the Jewish population as a whole (suggesting that conversion was related to family formation).

As another measure of orientation toward Judaism, respondents were asked to evaluate the importance of various facets of Jewish education. The leading priority according to these responses is teaching children the history of the Jewish people, with 78.6 percent indicating that it is "essential" and only 1.3 percent that it is "less desirable." Next in order is developing an understanding of and commitment to the Jewish people. The lowest priority is assigned to developing a familiarity with the Hebrew language, with 29.4 percent indicating that it is "essential" and 17.8 percent that it is "less desirable." Table 25 gives further details of these responses.

Questions designed to elicit information about the degree of commitment to Israel produced these responses: 29.4 percent indicated that they have visited Israel on at least one occasion (43.3 percent of the listed and 17.8 percent of the unlisted)--compared with St. Louis, 27 percent, and Miami, 45 percent; an additional 12.1 percent stated that they plan to visit in the near future; and 58.4 percent (43.3 listed and 71.1 percent unlisted) stated that they have no plans to visit. Less than 1.0 percent of the respondents indicated that they plan to make Aliyah in the near future, while an additional 1.7 percent indicated that they plan to make Aliyah at some time. The overwhelming majority--97 percent--stated that they have no plans to make Aliyah.

Respondents were provided with a list of traditional Jewish practices and were asked to indicate how often these practices are observed in their household. The practice which is observed most frequently is Passover Seder, with 68.7 percent (59.8 percent in unlisted households) of the respondents stating that they always hold or attend a Seder and only 10.4 percent (15.0 percent unlisted) stating that they never do so. The practice observed least frequently is the keeping of dietary laws, with 66 percent of all respondents (72.8 percent in unlisted households) reporting that they never do so and only 10.4 percent (7.5 percent unlisted) reporting that they always do so. As indicated on Table 26, other practices reported, in order of decreasing frequency of observance, are celebrating Chanukah, fasting on Yom Kippur, and lighting Sabbath candles. This is entirely in accord with national trends.

Additional questions were asked about reading of Jewish publications. The most frequently read publications are synagogue bulletins, with 39.4 percent of the respondents reporting that they read every issue (23.5 percent of unlisted households) and 48.4 percent reporting that they never read them (46.4 percent unlisted). Next most frequently read is the Southern Israelite, with 38.6 percent reporting they read every issue (26.0 percent unlisted) and 34.5 percent reporting that they never read it.

Occupation and Education

As was the case in the past, Atlanta's Jewish community is relatively prosperous and well educated, though it contains

households and individuals representing a wide range of social statuses.

Over one-third (34.5 percent) of Jewish principal wage earners and 30.9 percent of the spouses or other adults in Jewish households have a bachelors degree as the highest degree. An additional 21.6 percent of principal wage earners and 16.6 percent of spouses or other adults have a masters or other advanced degree. Thus, over 50 percent of principal wage earners and nearly 40 percent of spouses or other adults have at least one degree. Just over 13 percent of principal wage earners and 15.3 percent of spouses or other adults have a high school diploma or less (further details of educational attainment are given in Table 27).

Approximately three-fourths of the principal wage earners are employed full time, and an additional 8 percent are employed part time. Of the remaining 15 percent, more than one-half (8.2 percent of all principal wage earners) are retired and not working. Just under 4 percent are full-time students. More than one-third (39.2 percent) of the spouses (or other adults) are employed full-time with an additional 19.4 percent employed part time. Approximately 23.4 percent of the spouses are full-time homemakers and nearly 9 percent are students. Only 0.8 percent of principal wage earners and 1.8 percent of spouses report that they are unemployed and seeking work. Table 28 lists the percentages and numbers of individuals pursuing activities in these (and other) categories.

The sectoral occupational breakdown, also shown in Table 28, indicates that over 38 percent of the principal wage earners are self-employed, just under one-half are employed by a private

industry or business and 8.6 percent work for local, state, or federal government. This contrasts somewhat with the pattern for spouses. Of those employed, over 40 percent work for a private industry or business, while approximately 22 percent are self-employed. Less than 8 percent of employed spouses work for government, but nearly 12 percent work for a private, educational, charitable, or service organization.

The occupational structure of Atlanta's Jewish population, especially for principal wage earners, has a decidedly upper-middle class orientation. Forty-seven percent of all employed persons (57 percent of principal wage earners and 36 percent of the spouses) are professionals--lawyers, physicians, professors and teachers, architects, etc. An additional 16.2 percent (25 percent of principal wage earners and 13 percent of the spouses) are inmanagerial occupations. That is, well over one half of the Jewish work force (and over three-fourths of the principal wage earners) are in the professional-managerial stratum. Just over 20 percent of all employed persons (16 percent of principal wage earners) are in clerical and blue collar occupations. In contrast, however, 44 percent of employed spouses work at clerical or blue collar jobs. Atlanta's exceptionally high proportion of Jewish professionals is slightly above those of other cities such as Cleveland, Nashville, Rochester, and Seattle, and it is considerably above those of Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis and Miami. Table 29 provides information on Atlanta's occupational structure by stratum.

Organizational Affiliation

As Table 30 indicates, approximately 57 percent of the respondents reported membership in at least one Jewish organization. The difference between the listed and unlisted populations is significant--approximately 74 percent listed and 44 percent unlisted--through it is perhaps not as great as one would expect. This suggests that many people report current membership if they now belong, if they did belong in the recent past, or even if they do not belong but participate in activities (as was substantiated in the St. Louis study). With this considered, Atlanta's participation rate is well above those of the largest Jewish communities (Los Angeles, 27 percent, New York, 33 percent, and Chicago 37 percent); but it is below those of Miami (61 percent), Cleveland (62 percent), and Rochester (82 percent). We are obviously seeing the effects of two opposing factors. On one hand, the community is relatively small--small enough so that a high proportion (of the listed persons in any case) are active in Jewish organizations; on the other hand, the community is growing rapidly--so rapidly that many of the newer residents have not been recruited.

The majority of those reporting membership belong to one or two organizations (33.7 percent of all respondents), while 16 percent report membership in four or more. With less than 17 percent reporting membership in one organization, approximately 7 percent of the unlisted population reports membership in four or more. For the community as a whole, the median is 1.5 memberships per household--2.4 for listed and 0.9 for unlisted.

Synagogues (at which respondents worship) head the list of organizations, with over 23 percent of all households reporting membership. Approximately 17 percent report membership in a youth group and 16.2 percent in a B'nai Brith Chapter. Approximately 12 percent of the respondents indicated that they belong to the Jewish Community Center--18.0 percent of the listed population and 7.3 percent of the unlisted.

Other organizations with high response rates include Hadassah Chapters, ORT, Brandeis Women, and the National Council of Jewish Women--all between 10 and 13 percent. In all of these, there is a substantial difference between listed and unlisted populations (e.g., 19.2 percent listed and 6.5 percent unlisted for Hadassah)--perhaps an indication of the completeness of the lists of these organizations, which were collated for the study's master file. Table 31 provides a complete listing of the organizations in which membership was reported along with percentages of the total, listed, and unlisted populations. The average number of hours per month spent in Jewish organizational activities is just under 9.0 perhousehold.

Patterns of membership in Jewish organizations appear to parallel closely the general organizational activities of the Jewish community. For the population as a whole, 42.3 percent report membership in at least one non-Jewish organization: 52.7 percent of the listed and 34.2 percent of the unlisted populations.

In order to provide us with a better understanding of those who do participate, Tables 32 and 33 show the demographic characteristics and Jewish orientations of the households which

belong to two or more organizations, in comparison to all Jewish households. Those who belong tend to be older and to have lived in Atlanta longer than average, and they have larger households. There are fewer divorced persons per capita, but more married and widowed persons among those who belong. They tend to have higher educational levels (although, in part by virtue of age, a higher percentage have a high school diploma or less); and they have a higher percentage of retired persons and a lower percentage of students than the general Jewish population.

The households which belong to two or more organizations contain fewer non-Jewish principal wage earners and spouses. In addition, they attend synagogue far more frequently than the general population (9.7 percent rarely or never and 20.9 percent several times a month, compared to 32.5 and 13.0, respectively, for the Jewish population as a whole). Finally, as expected, they belong to many more organizations and use Jewish services (see the discussion of "needs assessment" in Section II, below) much more frequently.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Major Demographic Trends

Taken together, these findings reveal three major, interconnected trends to which Atlanta's Jewish population has been subject during the past several years. (1) Increase in the size of the population as a whole, largely through immigration of relatively young individuals and families. (2) Increase in the size of newer neighborhoods with associated relative declines in the older neighborhoods (though some older neighborhoods--e.g. Druid Hills, Morningside, Mt. Paran-Howell Mill, and Toco Hills--continue to have large numbers of Jewish households). (3) Outward expansion of the population, especially to the north, northwest, and northeast. The newer, less-central areas contain the more recent immigrants, larger households, younger individuals, and more school-age children; the older, more central areas contain more long-time residents, smaller households, more elderly persons, and fewer school-age children.

The three related trends of absolute growth, migration within the metro area, and suburbanization--especially of younger families in their child-bearing years, characterize not only Atlanta's Jewish population but its general population as well. According to several indicators--household size by county, length of residence, median age, etc.--it is clear that the Jewish community is experiencing its version of the so-called sunbelt boom which Atlanta as a whole (and several other cities in the South, Southwest, and West) is currently undergoing.

In response to job opportunities, climate, and recreational facilities, hundreds of thousands of people have come to the metropolitan area, from other cities in the North and Midwest, from cities in the South, and from smaller towns in the region. As a result, the Atlanta metropolitan areas now contains 5.5 times as many people as it did at the end of World War II. While the city proper has grown much more slowly (in fact, it experienced absolute declines for several years), the suburban areas have experienced an authentic population explosion. Currently, nearly three-fourths of the general metro population resides in the suburbs--particularly in Fulton, Dekalb, Cobb, and Gwinnett. (Indeed, Gwinnett County has recently been cited as the fastest growing county in the United States.)

All of this is true of the Jewish subpopulation as well, with two exceptions that may be noteworthy: (1) The Jewish population has grown considerably more rapidly than the general population: in 1947, 1.5 percent of Atlanta's population was Jewish; in 1984 it was 3.19 percent (based on the Atlanta Regional Commission's general population estimates of 1.85 million in the five county area). (2) While Atlanta's Jewish population is now largely suburban, there remains a relatively large component who reside in the city-proper--i.e., nearly one-third of the Jewish households are in the city. It might be recalled, however, that household sizes are higher in the suburbs, which makes the percentage of Jewish persons in the suburbs quite close to the percentage in the general population.

II. Special Reports

In this section, we examine five specific areas addressed in the study which are of particular interest to those involved in community planning: growth and mobility, the elderly, children and students, needs assessments, and the "listed" and "unlisted" populations.

Population Growth and Mobility

In 1945, the Jewish population of Metropolitan Atlanta was estimated to include 9,630 persons in 3,044 households. At that time, the size of the general population of the five county area was 636,425 persons--339,994 persons in the city of Atlanta; thus Jewish people constituted 1.5 percent of the metro area's and 2.9 percent of the city's population. As noted, about 15 percent of the Jewish population was counted as living in the "suburban area"--i.e., in Fulton County, while 47 percent of the general five county population lived outside the city. That is, the Jewish population was distinctly urban while the general population was nearly one-half suburban or rural. Between 1941 and 1945, the Jewish population was estimated to have been growing at the rate of 1.4 percent a year--about the same as the growth rate for the general population.

Today, Atlanta's Jewish population of over 59,000 individuals and over 26,000 households reflects an average increase since 1945 of more than 1,000 persons per year and an average annual exponential growth rate of 4.65 percent per year. Between 1945 and

1984, the general population increased by nearly 30,000 persons per year or at a rate of 2.6 percent.

The present geographic distribution of the Jewish population (see Table 15, above) indicates that 28.5 percent of Jewish households are in the city and 69.5 percent live in the rest of the five county area (with 1.5 percent elsewhere in the MSA). For the general population, 23.0 percent of the five county population resides in the city and 77.0 percent in the rest of the area. That is, the Jewish population is now decidedly suburban; and, while it may still be slightly more urban than the general population, it is rapidly approaching the general urban/suburban ratio.

Census information on the growth of the general five-county population during the past four decades indicates that the period of most rapid increase was between 1950 and 1970. There was a substantial slowing of the growth between 1970 and 1980. Current projections indicate faster growth during the 1980s--but still not at 1950-70 levels.

Since the Jewish population has grown more rapidly than the general population (by an average of 1.9 percent per year since 1945) we can estimate the Jewish population size for past decades by distributing the surplus of Jewish population growth in proportion to general growth--that is, by assuming that the Jewish population experienced its greatest increases when the general population experienced its greatest increases, etc. This would yield a Jewish population size of approximately 20,000 in 1960 and 33,000 in 1970--the period of the highest rates of general and Jewish population growth. Table 34 lists the sizes, growth rates, and

percentage growth--since 1945--for the general and the Jewish populations of the five county area.

Information on recent migration patterns helps to explain the nature of the growth of Atlanta's Jewish population. Between 1974 and 1978, in-migration rates for present male heads of Jewish households averaged 3.02 percent per year and for female household heads the average was 3.9 percent. Between 1979 and 1983, the average annual in-migration rates for male and female households heads were 4.01 and 3.66 percent, respectively. As of 1984, the average number of years residing in Atlanta for male household heads was 18.1 and for female household heads it was 22.0; that is, males predominate among recent in-migrants (see Table 35 for further details). Table 36 lists the age and mobility characteristics of principal wage earners and spouses by neighborhood. The length of residence in Atlanta varies systematically by neighborhood: from 34.5 years (for principal wage earners) in older areas of Jewish settlement such as Druid Hills, 29.5 years in Morningside, and 26.3 years in the Mt. Paran-Howell Mill area, to less than 12 years in newer areas such as Dunwoody and East Cobb, and even less in the smaller settlements of Gwinnett and North Fulton Counties.

A different but related type of mobility is reflected in the information on the length of residence at the present address. The average for the metropolitan area is 8.4 years, with large numbers of households in the 1-3 and 4-7 years categories. That is, there has been much recent movement within the metropolitan area, although this of course varies by neighborhood. The neighborhoods which contain the most recent Jewish in-movers--including those from other

parts of Atlanta--are: East Cobb (portions of which average just over 3 years at the present address), Dunwoody, and Briarcliff-Northlake. The neighborhoods with the longest-term Jewish residents are Druid Hills (with a average of nearly 15 years), Morningside, and Mt. Paran-Howell Mill.

As is true of the general population, a very high proportion of Atlanta's Jewish population was not born in Atlanta. Only 18.2 percent of principal wage earners and 15.4 percent of spouses or other adults in Jewish households were born here. Of the 80 percent or so of Jewish principal wage earners not born in Atlanta, less than 20 percent--or 7.5 percent of all Jewish principal wage earners--were born outside of the United States.

Table 37 lists the birth places of male and female heads in order of frequency. The Northeast clearly predominates, with over 28 percent from New York. The second most frequently reported birth places are in the Southeastern region (Florida, Georgia--outside of the Atlanta MSA, Tennessee, and North Carolina). Relatively few persons were born in California or other Western States.

We can divide the recent Jewish migrants to Atlanta into two groups: those who have resided in Atlanta for 5 years or less, and those who have resided here for 6 to 10 years.

There are just over 4,600 households in which the male head moved to Atlanta since 1979--or about 18 percent of all Jewish households. The mean number of persons in such households is 2.55 (or 2.25 Jewish persons). Twenty-one percent of these households contain one person and 36.1 percent contain two persons. Nearly 46 percent of these households have one or more children--an average of

.90 children per household. The mean age of all persons in these households is 29.4 years--8 years below that for the Jewish population as a whole. The highest proportion of these households is in Dunwoody--with approximately 9 percent. Indeed, over 50 percent of all Jewish households in Dunwoody and East Cobb County are in this category of most-recent in-migrants (male heads). Though relatively older Jewish neighborhoods, Sandy Springs and Toco Hills also contain large numbers of households in this category..

In the second category, those households with male heads who migrated between 1975 and 1979, there is a total of 2,825 households. The mean number of persons per household is 2.74 (2.42 Jewish persons). Nearly 18 percent of these households contain one person and 30.0 percent contain two persons. Fifty-three percent of these households have one or more children, for an average of 1.41 children per household--well above the average for the Jewish population as a whole. The mean age of all persons is 28.3 years; and the households have resided at their present address for an average of five years (i.e., one-half of the households have moved within Atlanta one or more times since moving to the Metro Area). Sandy Springs and East Cobb County have the highest proportion of households in this category--about ten percent of the total in each.

Approximately one-half of the Jewish population has moved to its present address within the past five years, for an average of over 2,000 moves per year. Forty-eight percent of these households have one or more children. Sandy Springs, East Cobb-South, Dunwoody, and Toco Hills contain the highest proportions of all such households, while East Cobb-North (which has relatively few

Jewish households in total) and Morningside and Druid Hills (which have longer-term residents) have smaller shares of recent in-movers.

With 1,138 persons born between July 1983 and July 1984, and 16,291 women aged 15 to 44, the general fertility rate (GFR) for the population in Jewish households is 69.9, slightly above the average of the GFR for the five county area. The crude birth rate (CBR) is 19.3 births per 1,000 persons of all ages--14.2 per 1,000 for the listed population (below the present rate for the U.S. of 15.9) and 24.2 for the (younger) unlisted population (see Table 38).

Jewish death records (which are not complete) suggest a crude morality rate (CMR) of approximately 7 per thousand per year (this can be compared to an estimate of 6.8 per thousand based on the assumption that the Jewish death rate is the same as that of the general population, weighted by county). This yields a current rate of natural increase (RNI) of 1.25 percent per year:

$$\text{RNI} = \text{CBR} - \text{CMR}$$

$$12.5 = 19.3 - 6.8,$$

$$\text{Natural Increase} = 1.25 \text{ percent per year.}$$

This is somewhat higher than that of the state of Georgia and the U.S. as a whole.

While natural increase is certainly contributing to the growth of Atlanta's Jewish population, migration is, and in all likelihood will continue to be, the principal source of growth. With a current growth rate of 4.0 percent per year year, nearly two thirds--or 2.75 percent--is accounted for by net migration:

$$\text{Growth Rate} = \text{Natural Increase} + \text{Net Migration}$$

$$4.0 = 1.25 + \text{Net Migration}$$

and

Net Migration = 2.75 percent per year.

Based on our estimate of a combined in-migration of 3.05 percent (for all adults and all children), this yields an estimated outmigration rate of 0.3 percent. That is:

Net Migration = In-migration - Out-migration

2.75 = 3.05 - Out-migration

Out-Migration = 0.30

This accords fairly closely with the stated plans to move of the survey respondents. For the Jewish population as a whole, 6.1 percent, or 0.6 percent per year, plan to move outside of Metro Atlanta within the next ten years--while approximately 25 percent plan to move within the Metro area.

Table 38 contains a set of population projections to the year 2004 for the general and the Jewish populations of the five county area. The totals for the general population are based on estimates made by the Atlanta Regional Commission. For the Jewish population, three figures are given for each date: low, medium, and high estimates. The low estimate assumes that the distribution of the Jewish population by county remains the same as in 1984. The medium estimate assumes that the distribution of the Jewish population by county changes with changes in the distribution of the general population: that is, the Jewish population will increase its proportions in Cobb, Gwinnett, and Clayton at the same rate as the general population. The high estimate assumes that the proportion of Jewish persons in the general population continues to increase at the same rate as it has since 1984.

These projections indicate an increase of between 8 and 17,000 Jewish persons in the next ten years. By 1990, there will be between 65 and 75,000 Jewish persons and by the year 2,000 the total will be above 70,000 and perhaps as high as 100,000. In twenty years, the size of Atlanta's Jewish population will be above 75,000 and perhaps as much as 130,000 persons.

A word of caution must be added about these projections. They are not predictions or forecasts of a real future--for this depends upon many unforeseeable events. Rather, they are conclusions that can reasonably be drawn about the hypothetical future if the assumptions noted are true. Certainly, these should be adjusted in the course of Atlanta's next Jewish population study.

The Elderly Population

Atlanta's 7,368 Jewish persons age 60 and above constitute 12.6 percent of the total Jewish population--excluding Jewish elderly in non-Jewish institutions. As Table 39 indicates, 98.4 percent of the elderly are counted as members of Jewish households and 1.6 percent--120 persons--reside at the Jewish Home for the Aged (see Table 41). The largest cohort among the elderly in households is the 60-64 group, with nearly 2,200 persons, or 3.6 percent of the total Jewish population. Thus, 5,252 persons--2,729 males and 2,483 females--are age 65 and above.

Just under 5,000 (4,890) Jewish households (18.7 percent of all households) contain one or more persons age 60 and above. Of these, 3,452 contain one; 1,203 contain two; and 237 contain 3 or more: this is a median of 1.6 elderly persons per household with 1 or more

elderly persons. The mean age of the principal wage earner in households with elderly persons is 69.0 years and the average number of years residing in Atlanta is 27.7.

As might be expected, the elderly tend to be less mobile than the general Jewish population. However, 33 percent of all unlisted households containing elderly persons plan to move outside of the Atlanta Metro area within the next ten years (over 3.0 percent proposed out-migration per year). This is in sharp contrast to the more established, listed elderly population. In this group, only 3.8 percent plan to leave the Atlanta area in the next ten years. This yields a proposed out-migration rate of 1.8 percent for all elderly households.

Just over 34 percent of all principal wage earners age 60 and above are currently retired and not working, while 39.4 percent are employed full time. For elderly spouses and other persons, the majority are homemakers (44.4 percent) or working part time (11.1 percent), while 22.2 percent are retired. Table 40 provides further details on the current activities of elderly Jewish persons.

Over two thirds of the elderly principal wage earners and virtually all of the spouses or other persons in elderly households are married, while 23.5 percent of elderly principal wage earners living in households are widowed. Nearly 7 percent of elderly principal wage earners are divorced.

The orientation of the elderly toward Judaism indicates that they are slightly more observant than the general Jewish population. More than twice as many elderly persons (per capita) attend synagogue weekly or more often than do persons in the general

population (8.1 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively). However, the rate of non-attendance is about the same for both groups: 34.3 percent of the elderly attend rarely or never compared to 32.5 percent of the general population.

As Table 41 indicates, about two-thirds of the households with elderly persons always hold or attend a Passover Seder (65.7 compared to 68.7 percent of all Jewish households) while only 6.0 percent never do so. The extent to which the elderly light Sabbath Candles is also somewhat greater than that of the general population. Nearly 34 percent of the elderly report that they always or usually observe this practice, compared to under 28 percent for the general Jewish population.

The denominational background of the elderly is oriented more toward orthodox than the general Jewish population. Over 11 percent (11.1) of elderly principal wage earners and 8.7 percent of elderly spouses or other persons consider themselves to be orthodox (compared to 5.4 and 6.3, respectively, for the general population). Just over 44 percent (44.1) of elderly principal wage earners and 47.0 percent of spouses report that they are conservative (compared to 42.2 and 42.6 for the general population). Those elderly persons indicating that they are reform constitute 36.4 percent of the principal wage earners and 33.6 percent of spouses (37.2 and 36.6 for the general population). Finally, 7.8 percent of principal wage earners and 10.6 percent of spouses responded "other" to the question of denomination.

According to our needs assessment survey, services for the elderly and/or the handicapped are considered a top community

priority by elderly respondents. Meals on wheels for the elderly ranks first with a score of 2.89 (out of a possible 3.0), followed by homemaker services for the elderly (2.86), and rehabilitation therapy for the handicapped (2.84). Day care and respite care for the elderly and counseling for the general community also rank high among this group.

As with the general Jewish population, cultural and social programs are the most frequently used community services among elderly households, with 8.0 percent reporting use in the past year. Jewish education for adults, counseling, and day care for children are also among the more frequently used services--with about 2 percent of the respondents reporting use of each. The most frequently used service specifically for the elderly is meals on wheels--with 3.0 percent reporting use in the past year. Overall, the elderly households use community services slightly less than the general Jewish population (27.7 percent of the elderly compared to 28.7 for all households).

Cultural and social programs rank first among the services felt to be needed among the elderly--with 11.8 percent indicating that this service is now or will soon be needed. Meals on wheels, counseling, and homemaker services for the elderly are also identified as current or near-future needs by elderly respondents--with between 5 and 6 percent indicating a need for each. Day care for the elderly and services for the handicapped complete the list of services with a substantial indentified need among the elderly, with just below 5 percent indicating a need for each. Table 43 provides further details of the needs assessment among the

elderly. Like the general Jewish community, this group places a heavy emphasis on services for the elderly--certainly an understandable priority; however, the elderly also consider Jewish services to be primarily a source of cultural and social enrichment.

Children and Students

The 43.8 percent of Atlanta's Jewish households--11,456 households in all--with one or more children living with parent(s) contain 17,796 children age 23 and below, of whom 17,276 are Jewish. This represents 29.2 percent of the Jewish population.

A total of 15,036 Jewish children are age 19 and below--25.4 percent of the Jewish population. This is a higher percentage than in most other communities reporting this age category (e.g., New York, Cleveland, Rochester, and Seattle), though it is close to or slightly below that in other sunbelt areas--Los Angeles, Nashville, and San Diego (which report 30 percent). Approximately 47 percent of Atlanta's 19-and-below population is male and 53.1 percent is female: a sex ratio of 88 males per 1,000 females. In all, 22.1 percent of Jewish households have one or more children age 19 or below.

The primary and middle school age cohorts combined, i.e., ages 5-14, constitute 11.7 percent of the total Jewish population, which is just above the 1981 national estimate of 11.5. However, while the pre-school group is expected to decline nationally during the 1980s, the percentage of 5-14 year-olds is expected to increase. This will almost certainly be the case in Atlanta also (even without

considering expected increases from in-migration), as the present pre-school cohort will reach primary school age by 1990.

Nearly two thirds of all Jewish children (64.6 percent) were born in Atlanta--three times the proportion for Jewish principal wage earners. The median age at which all principal wage earners (including those born here) of Jewish households with children moved to Atlanta is 23.6 years. On the other hand, 96.4 percent of families with children plan to remain at their present address or to relocate only within Metro Atlanta for at least the next ten years--which is also considerably above the average for all Jewish households in Atlanta and the nation (83 percent national estimate). Taken together, these findings clearly underscore the fact that Atlanta is the destination of Jewish people in the family-formation stage of the life cycle. The median age of principal wage earners of households with children is 40.5 years.

Approximately 19 percent of children of all ages (3,230 persons) are currently attending college, and 24.6 percent are employed part or full time.

With a combined enrollment of 580 students in the first four schools listed in Table 44--including pre-schools, approximately 4 percent of Jewish school age children are receiving an all-day Jewish/Hebrew education (about average for the nation). An additional 25 percent now attend Saturday or Sunday school programs, are studying in a after-school programs, and/or are receiving Hebrew tutoring. Thus, about 29 percent of the Jewish school-age population is receiving some type of formal Jewish education.

Just under 52 percent of Jewish children age 13 and above have been Bar/Bat Mitzvah: eighty-six percent of all boys have been Bar Mitzvah. According to the reports of parents, 75 percent of those under 13 will be Bar/Bat Mitzvah. Approximately 26 percent of the children have received or will be receiving Jewish confirmation.

The patterns of Jewish participation and practices among households with children are somewhat stronger than those of the Jewish population as a whole. Twenty-five percent of households with children rarely or never attend synagogue (32.5 for all Jewish households) while 14.9 percent attend several times a month or more often (13.0 for the Jewish population as a whole). Holding or attending a Seder is the most frequently observed traditional practice--68.7 percent reporting that they always do so and 10.4 percent that they never do so. About 10 percent of households with children observe traditional dietary laws at all times (see Table 45 for details).

Results of our needs assessment survey of households with children indicate that cultural and social programs for the general community are the most frequently used community services--with 15 percent of households with children reporting use in the past year. Culture and social programs for children and summer camping are the next most frequently used--8.7 and 8.3 percent, respectively.

Among the child-oriented services, day care is considered to be most important for the community to support. With a scale of "importance" of 1 (not important) to 3 (very important), day care has a score of 2.64. Next in importance is cultural and social programs, with a score of 2.53. Table 46 lists eight child-oriented

services in order of importance, along with their scores on the scale. It is interesting to note that, on the whole, child-oriented services are not considered a top community priority by these households (which conforms to the pattern of the population as a whole). The highest-ranking services for these respondents are those for the elderly: meals on wheels (score = 2.85), transportation (2.82), and friendly visiting/telephone reassurance (2.79). Of the adult-oriented services, help such as food and clothing for those with family and personal problems ranks first (2.81) and support groups for those with problems is second.

Needs Assessments

As noted, respondents to our household survey were asked a series of questions about the service needs of the Jewish community. Each of the 26 services shown on Table 47 was ranked according to its perceived importance to the community, and a scale was derived from these rankings. Scores on this scale can range between 1 (not important) and 3 (very important). Overall, services for the elderly have the highest scores of any category, with an average of 2.80 per service. Among these, the highest ranking services are meals on wheels (2.86), transportation (2.81), and friendlyvisiting/telephone reassurance (2.80).

The highest ranking service among those not specifically for the elderly, and the third highest ranking among all 26, is help for those with personal and family problems, with a score of 2.80.

Next in priority after services for the elderly, in order, are services for the handicapped (average score = 2.78), services for

adults and the general community (2.42), and services for children (2.35). Individual services in these categories with high scores include rehabilitation therapy (2.78) and counseling (2.74).

These results suggest that the community regards as most important the services which provide help to those who are least able to help themselves: the aged who cannot leave home, the handicapped, and those in emergency situations. The mean score for all such services is 2.79, compared to a mean of 2.50 for all services combined. The highest ranking services which are clearly not among those designed for the most needy are cultural and social programs for children (2.52), summer camping facilities (2.44), and cultural and social program for adults (2.42).

Respondents were asked to indicate the services which they or anyone in their households used in the past year. The results of this inquiry provide us with a consumer-oriented (and self-reported) profile of service use patterns. These may be instructively compared to information on use patterns maintained by service providers.

Overall, services for adults and the general community are the most frequently used, with 13.8 percent of respondents reporting the use of one or more of the individual services. Among these, cultural and social programs for adults ranks first, with over 5 percent of the respondents reporting recent use. Other high ranking services are cultural and social programs for children (3.3 percent), sports and recreational programs for adults (2.8 percent), and sports and recreational programs for children (2.5 percent). Approximately 6 percent of the respondents reported using

child-oriented services and 2 percent reported use of services for the elderly or handicapped.

The use pattern revealed here contrasts with the perceived importance of the services. The most used services are those related to the cultural, social, and recreational needs of adults and children: that is, the less-needy majority use Jewish services for leisure-time pursuits--while they consider the services they use least (those for the more needy minority) to have the highest community priority.

Another aspect of this use profile is shown in Table 48, which lists the percentages of respondents and households in the population who use 0, 1, or more services. Approximately 7,500 Jewish households have used one or more of these services during the past 12 months, or just under 29 percent of all Jewish households. Of these, most have used one or two services; while just over 1,200 have used 4 or more.

The households which do use one or more services are a distinctive subpopulation in many respects. Their household size tends to be larger than the general population--3.06 persons (Jewish and non-Jewish) compared to 2.56, they have more children per household--1.2 compared to 0.68 for the population as a whole, and they are slightly younger (the mean age of principal wage earners is 43 compared to 44 for the general population). On the other hand, those households which use services have been in Atlanta about the same number of years as the average for the population as a whole--that is about 19 years for principal wage earners and 18 years for spouses.

Zip code zones which include high proportions of Jewish households that use services (that is, higher than their proportion of Jewish households) include 30338 (Dunwoody), 30327 (Mt. Paran/Howell Mill), and 30067 (East Cobb County). In addition, portions of Sandy Springs (the 252 phone exchange) and Toco Hills (636) contain higher than average proportions of services users.

Households which use services contain a higher proportion of married principal wage earners than the general population (71.8 percent compared to 66.3 percent) fewer retired persons and students--(5.6 percent retired compared to 8.2 percent in the general population), fewer widowed principal wage earners (6.4 percent compared to 6.9 percent) and fewer single and divorced persons (23 percent compared to 26.4 percent). One of the clearest differences between the service-using and the general Jewish population is in level of education. While 6.2 percent of the principal wage earners of households that use services have a high school diploma or less, 13.2 percent of the general population is in this category. In addition, 33.3 percent of the principal wage earners in service-using households have a bachelors degree, and 30.3 percent have an M.A. or other advanced degree. For the general population these percentages are 34.5 and 21.6 respectively.

Another distinctive characteristic of the households that use services is their pattern of synagogue attendance. While over 32 percent of the general population reports attending synagogue rarely or never, only 15.5 percent of the services users are in this category. Twenty-two percent of the service users report attending more often than once a month, compared to 13.0 percent of the

general population. Finally, the service using households contain fewer mixed marriages: 4.4 percent of the principal wage earners and 4.6 percent of the spouses are not Jewish, compared to 5.1 and 15.3 percent, respectively, in the general population.

All respondents were asked to indicate the services that they feel are most needed now and in the immediate future by members of their own households. The responses to this question are shown on Table 49. The service named most frequently is cultural and social programs, with over 7 percent of the respondents indicating it. Next, in order, are sports and recreational programs for adults, summer camping facilities for children, and cultural and social programs for children.

Overall, programs for adults and the general community are identified most frequently, with nearly 24 percent of the respondents indicating a present or near-future need for one or more of these services. Programs for children is the second-ranking category, with just over 22 percent indicating the need for one or more specific services. Thus, the perceived needs of the community are quite consistent with their present use patterns.

"Listed" and "Unlisted" Populations

Between 1945 and 1984, the population of the five-county Metro Atlanta area increased from 636,425 persons in approximately 212,000 households to 1,851,853 persons in 710,830 households. This represents an average annual rate of growth of 2.7% for persons and 3.10 percent for households. In 1945, the Jewish Welfare Board estimated that Atlanta City and nearby "suburban areas" --e.g.,

Buckhead--contained 9,630 Jewish persons in 3,200 households. If we assume (1) that the Jewish persons and households in Atlanta in 1945 encompassed the entire Jewish population of the five county area at that time (which is doubtful but difficult or impossible to substantiate) and (2) that the Jewish population grew at the same rate as the five county population between 1945 and 1984, then there would be 27,938 Jewish persons in 10,720 households today.

By the end of 1983, the combined mailing and membership lists of Jewish households maintained by the Atlanta Jewish Federation, the synagogues in the Metro area, and other Jewish organizations contained 11,480 households. Our enumeration survey of these households revealed that they contained an average of 2.53 Jewish persons (and 2.753 persons in all); that is, 29,044 Jewish persons. Thus, it is clear that the Jewish population has increased more rapidly than the general population: but how much more rapidly? To what extent do the 29,000 listed persons represent the entire Jewish population? To what extent do the 1,500 or so "surplus" households reflect the entire additional growth of the Jewish population since 1945?

The answers to these questions are crucial to the accuracy of the present study. Because of this, a considerable amount of time and resources will be devoted to determining the degree of completeness of the combined lists. And, once this was established, our attention was turned to gathering information about the differences (demographic differences as well as differences in Jewish orientation)--if any--between the Jewish households and individuals on the list and those not on the list. As noted in Part

I, above, in the course of answering these questions, separate sets of data on the listed and unlisted households were maintained--in part, because many of the differences we investigated turned out to be substantively and statistically significant; indeed, we have already seen that it is instructive in some instances to report information on each of these two components along with totals for the entire Jewish population.

The size and characteristics of the present unlisted population were determined by a combination of methods (which are discussed in greater detail in Part III, below). In 1947, it was estimated that 10 percent of the approximately 3,000 Jewish households were not listed. If this remained true, then there would be an additional 1,148, households or a total of 12,628 today. This estimate was used as a first approximation, but it was quickly superseded by a much larger figure based on the estimates of Jewish social service professionals and a count of distinctive Jewish names (DJNs) both in the Metro telephone directory and on the combined lists. The DJN count revealed that the lists contain about 48 percent of the DJNs in the telephone directory; thus the size of the unlisted population was closer to being equal to that of the listed population than only 10 percent of it. Moreover, subsequent research produced the names and address and/or the telephone numbers of 960 unlisted households--so that of the assumed 1,148 non-listed households, only 188 would not have been located (a near impossibility given our method of locating the 960). Thus, there are certainly more than 1,148 non-listed households: but, again, how many more?

Using the method of random digit dialing, it was determined that for every 1 listed household there are 1.278 unlisted (that is, somewhat above the DJN estimate). Thus, our total of 11,480 listed + 14,675 unlisted = 26,155 households, in all. Our survey of the unlisted households for which we had addresses and/or phone numbers--many located through RDD--indicates that there is an average of 2.047 Jewish persons (and 2.4 persons in all) in the unlisted households. So, the listed population equals 30,040 Jewish persons, and the entire Jewish population (in Jewish households) equals $29,044 + 30,040 = 59,084$.

This estimate suggests that the Jewish population has grown at an average annual rate of 4.65 percent for persons and 5.38 percent for households since 1945: 1.7 times as rapidly as the general population. This would also mean that while the list has more than tripled since 1947, it is still becoming incomplete (as an indicator of the entire Jewish population) at the rate of 4.66 percent per year--i.e., it is keeping up with 13 percent of the increase in the number of households.

The unlisted Jewish population not only constitutes the majority of households and (by a slight margin) persons in the entire Jewish population, it is also distinctive in many other ways. Table 50 provides comparative demographic information on the listed, unlisted, and entire Jewish populations; and Table 52 provides comparative information on Jewish practices and orientations.

The unlisted households contain fewer persons, proportionately fewer Jewish persons, and about one-half as many children per

household as the listed households. Both principal wage earners and spouses are younger in the unlisted households--42.5 and 36.1 years, respectively, they are more recent arrivals in Atlanta--14.9 and 16.6 years in Atlanta (for listed households these are 23.8 and 19.7), and the unlisted households contain proportionately many more divorced and single persons.

Nearly 14 percent of the principal wage earners of unlisted household have a high school diploma or less, while 15.5 percent have a masters or other advanced degree. These percentages for listed principal wage earners are 12.8 and 30.0 respectively. Approximately three-fourths of the unlisted principal wage earners are employed full time, 6 percent are students, and 7 percent are retired and not working. For the listed households, these percentages are 80.4, 0.3, and 9.2, respectively.

Results of our RDD rounds allow us to characterize the geographic distribution of unlisted households. While every neighborhood contains a high proportion of unlisted persons, for the proportion tends to be lower in areas with high concentrations of listed Jewish households in the general (Jewish and non-Jewish) population and higher in areas with relatively sparse concentrations of Jewish households. As Table 51 shows, we can classify telephone exchange areas into four groups: (1) Those with a concentration of listed households in the general population of between 4.8 and 6.8 percent. (2) Those with a concentration of between 1.2 and 3.6 percent. (3) Those with a concentration of between 0.28 and 0.81 percent. (4) Those with a concentration of between .07 and .027 percent. The first three categories encompass 96.3 percent of the

listed population. The fourth category, with less than 4.0 percent of the Jewish population, live in areas whose exchanges were not called.

Based on calling or cross-checking the phone numbers of Jewish households in these areas, a ratio of unlisted-to-listed households was derived for each. For the first group, the ratios average .79; that is, there are 79 unlisted households for every 100 listed. For the other three groups these averages are 1.56, 2.88, and 2.95, respectively. The ratio for the fourth group is a conservative estimate based on the correlation (i.e., the beta weight) between the known concentration of listed Jewish households in the general population with these exchanges and the observed ratios of unlisted to listed households in the first three groups.

Overall, this indicates that most of the unlisted population resides in heavily Jewish neighborhoods, but neighborhoods with relatively few Jewish persons have a higher proportion of unlisted households.

To summarize, the unlisted population consists of relatively many younger persons, students, and divorced and single persons. Its educational level is somewhat lower, it contains relatively few retired persons, and there is a tendency for households to settle in non-Jewish neighborhoods.

As Table 52 indicates, the unlisted population is also less Jewish and/or less observant. There are almost three times as many non-Jewish persons per capita in the unlisted households (27.8 percent principal wage earners or spouses in the unlisted compared to 12.7 in the listed). The unlisted households contain

proportionally fewer conservative, more reform, and more "other" Jewish adults and fewer orthodox males. The only exception to this pattern is the relative predominance of orthodox spouses in the unlisted households (7.8 compared to 4.4 listed).

While 16.9 percent of the respondents in listed households indicate that they attend synagogue rarely or never, more than three times as many respondents in the unlisted households are in this category (44.3 percent). Similarly, 8.2 percent of the unlisted respondents report attending synagogue more than once a month, while 19.1 percent of the listed are in this category. Finally, the unlisted belong to fewer Jewish organizations and use fewer Jewish services--1.14 and 0.47 per household. For the listed population these averages are 2.61 (more than double) and 1.08 (nearly triple).

Thus, as might be expected, the unlisted population does not participate extensively in official Jewish activities nor are they oriented to traditional ritual practices. They are, as many identified themselves to our interviewers, "non-participating," and "unaffiliated."

There is one additional group of the unlisted that requires brief mention: this is the population in "group quarters" who are not counted in households. The only official Jewish group quarters are at the Jewish Home for the Aged. We have taken account of its residents in earlier sections on population size and the elderly. But it is highly unlikely that this accounts for all of Atlanta's Jewish persons in group quarters--for instance in non-Jewish homes for elderly persons, long-term hospitals, and even the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary (where there is a Jewish Chaplaincy service).

The Atlanta Regional Commission estimates that approximately 1.8 percent of the persons in its seven county area reside in group quarters. Applying this (with no adjustments) to the Jewish population would yield an additional 1063 persons, of whom 120 (at the Jewish home) are accounted for. This leaves a net of 943 additional Jewish persons in the population but not in households. Unfortunately the survey did not ask if respondents had Jewish relatives or friends in group quarters.

III. Research Methods

This section discusses the methods and statistical procedures employed in this study. As with any other research, our choice of methods was guided by consideration of (1) what we believed was important to know and (2) what we understood of the nature of the Jewish population at the time the study was begun. During the course of preliminary discussions in the Fall of 1982, it was decided that the special characteristics of Atlanta's Jewish population required a multi-stage sampling strategy.

Random Digit Dialing

On one hand, the method of random digit dialing (RDD) had proved to be effective in several studies just completed or underway at that time: Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Denver. With this method, many thousands of calls are made by interviewers to randomly generated telephone numbers. When such a call reaches an occupied residence, the interviewer seeks to establish if one or more residents are Jewish. If so, the number is counted as a "hit"; otherwise it is designated a "miss." The number of hits plus the number of misses yielded for all calls is, thus, equal to the number of households that are reached. If the phone numbers are purely random, that is, if both the first three digits--the exchange--are randomly selected from all exchanges in an area and if the last four digits are also produced randomly, then the proportion of hits to total residential numbers reached provides an unbiased estimate of the proportion of Jewish households in the general population. With

knowledge of the number of residential connections (called and not called) in the population, this can be used to estimate the number of Jewish households. Note that this method does not discriminate against unlisted numbers as would random selection from a telephone directory, nor is it biased against households in which the male head is not Jewish as would be the case if calls were made only to listings with distinctive Jewish names (DJNs).

In practice, however, the numbers are not purely random. Instead, for the sake of economy, the three-digit exchanges are selected so as to maximize the number of hits: exchanges which are known to include a high proportion of connections at Jewish households are oversampled and those known to include few Jewish households are undersampled or excluded entirely. Thus, an additional procedure of weighting the hit/total-residences ratio must be employed to estimate the total number of Jewish households in the population. This, in turn, requires prior knowledge of the relative concentration of Jewish households by exchange.

The RDD method is ordinarily used additionally for the administration of a sample survey. Once a household reached is determined to contain Jewish persons, the caller then conducts an in-depth interview (by phone and/or with mailed questionnaire follow-ups) to gather demographic data and information about Jewish identification and participation. This information is used as the basis of generalizations and estimates about the entire set of Jewish households--called and not called. For example, Cleveland used information gathered from interviews (lasting 10-12 minutes) of 723 "hit" households to estimate parameters of a population of

70,000 (i.e. a sampling fraction of 1/100); New York used a sample of 2,661 "hits" plus 1,844 interviews from other sources to generalize to a population of 1.7 million (a sampling fraction of 1/378). While the number of phone calls required for a hit varies according to the concentration of Jewish households in selected exchanges, in Atlanta it ranged between 50 and 100: that is, to locate 100 Jewish households by RDD requires between 5 and 10,000 calls (and this assumes that numbers are pre-screened to some extent to eliminate non-residential and "not in service/disconnect" numbers).

The major advantages of RDD are: (1) it requires a minimal amount of prior knowledge; and (2) its estimates are relatively unbiased. On the more practical side, it is a method commonly employed in market research and has, therefore, been standardized and codified to a substantial degree: it is essentially a mechanical process.

One major drawback of RDD is that it relies heavily on the ability of the interviewer to elicit cooperation, anonymously, on two potentially sensitive topics; that is the respondent's identification of his/her religion and the respondent's discussion of personal matters (religious sentiments, marital status, and income). In previous studies, rates at which respondents to RDD calls actually refuse to identify their religion has been low (e.g., Cleveland reported 4.0 percent); rates at which respondents established as Jewish refuse further questions is somewhat higher (e.g., Denver reported 14 percent).

A second drawback of RDD involves its cost. It is, quite simply, an extremely time consuming task to generate even a modest sample of "hits." If one hundred numbers must be called to achieve one hit, then several hundred actual dialings have to be performed--assuming a margin for mistakes and a modest number of call-backs (3 or 4) when a line is busy or not-at-home. This translates to about 6 person-hours for initial calls and 2 to 4 additional hours--or a total of 8-10 hours, to reach and interview one hit. This cost is, to an extent, compensated by the RDD's ease and the reliability of the statistics produced; but it does mean that limited research budgets rarely can support other methods in addition to RDD (e.g., in depth, face-to-face interviews). A final point: one of the strengths of RDD, that it does not use much previously accumulated data on the Jewish population, is also a weakness. There is always a good chance that a study that relies exclusively on RDD will duplicate efforts for gathering data commonly undertaken by local Federations, the synagogues, or other Jewish organizations. Most of this information is excluded from consideration in the RDD approach--in part because it is ordinarily biased in a systematic way (it over-represents affiliated, participating Jewish households). Because of this, the results of strictly RDD studies cannot be directly integrated with data previously gathered by Jewish organizations.

The List Method

On the other hand, an older alternative to RDD had recently been employed in the exemplary study of St. Louis (and a few other

cities). This is the "list" method, in which a list of all Jewish households in an area is constructed. From such a list, a sample is selected for the administration of questionnaires or interviews.

The 1947 Atlanta study employed the list method. At that time, a master list of 3,044 names was used to select a sample of 570 Jewish households. From the survey and additional methods it was estimated that there were 10,217 Jewish persons in 3,406 households (a sampling fraction of 1/6). The list was, thus, estimated to be 90% complete.

The list method is effective to the extent that the list is complete and the sample representative of the population as a whole. In the ideal circumstance in which the list contains the names and address of every Jewish household, population size and certain parameters are not estimated, they are calculated directly: there is no margin for error. Until 1980, at least, the U.S. census has strived to achieve this in its decennial complete enumerations. The list method makes extensive use of previously gathered information, and results obtained in this manner are easily combined with the records of the organizations whose lists are used.

Unfortunately, the degree to which lists are complete varies widely from community to community. In general, in areas with small Jewish populations and in areas in which the Jewish population is stable (especially in which rates of immigration are low), lists tend to be complete. In large Jewish populations and/or where there is considerable growth due to migration, lists tend to be incomplete. In New York and Chicago, size militated against exclusive use of the

list method (through New York did use lists in a supplementary way). In a Denver, growth was the deciding factor in favor of RDD.

St. Louis' Jewish population size is 53,000 persons--larger than those of Denver, Hartford, and many other cities of comparable size but, of course, far smaller than those of New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Like other Jewish communities in the northeast and midwest, St. Louis' is currently experiencing zero or negative growth. It was therefore deemed that a complete list, consisting of merged present and past membership lists and supplemented by DJNS, was possible to obtain. Even then, the process of "merging" and "purging" proved to be both exacting and time-consuming.

There thus appears to be a set of complicated trade-offs associated with the choice between RDD and list methods. Prior to the initiation of the Atlanta study, there was considerable sentiment in favor of the list method. For one thing, the method had been effective in the 1947 study. It was also used in the National Jewish Population study's survey of Atlanta in 1971. The 1971 survey estimated the size of Atlanta's Jewish population to be 27,500, and it was assumed at that time that the list was largely complete. This, most recent, figure then available suggested that Atlanta's Jewish population was small enough and the lists complete enough to justify the list method for the present study. Finally, there was much concern expressed about the willingness of members of Atlanta's Jewish community to speak candidly about religion and other personal matters to an anonymous caller. It was felt that any sample selected in this manner would be unrepresentative and, perhaps, even too small for meaningful inferences.

At the same time, strong feelings in favor of RDD were expressed, principally by lay persons and technical consultants with research backgrounds. The standardized procedures and low degree of systematic bias were cited as the principal reasons in favor of this method. Moreover, preliminary DJN counts, the experience of programs such as Shalom Atlanta and the Federation, the growth in Atlanta's general population, the number of new synagogues, and common knowledge all suggested that the Jewish population was growing too rapidly to be adequately tapped by the list method. There were also grounds to suspect that the 1971 study was mistaken in assuming that the lists were complete, and that the estimate of 27,500 was in fact very low.

Indeed, this suspicion appears to have been verified by the present study. In 1947, the 10,000 Jewish individuals constituted just under 3.0 percent of the population of the city of Atlanta. At that time, the city and the metro area were essentially the same (1946 estimated population of 339,994). Today, the Jewish population constitutes 3.17 percent of the city plus the five surrounding counties (Fulton, Dekalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, and Clayton--total population = 1.85 million). The 1971 estimate of 27,500 would mean that the Jewish population then constituted 1.98 percent of the five county area: thus, the proportion the Jewish population would have declined by about 1.0 percent between 1946 and 1971, whereas it would have grown by much more than that between 1971 and 1984. In addition, the annual exponential growth rate of the Jewish population 1946 and 1984 is 4.65%--which is far above the rate of growth of the general population. The rate of growth of

the general population between 1946 and 1970 was between 4.2 and 5.9 percent (depending on what is considered to be the metro area in 1946); and between 1970 and 1984 it was 2.4 percent. Assuming the 1971 Jewish population estimate to be correct, then the Jewish population grew by 3.9 percent between 1946 and 1971--much more slowly than the general population, and it grew by 5.4 percent between 1971 and 1984--more than twice as fast as the general population. These discrepancies are most unlikely.

If we assume instead that the growth of the Jewish population was proportional to that of the general population in that period, and that the average growth for the interval was equivalent to the average for the entire, 1946-1984, period then the adjusted 1971 total would be just under 32,500. This represents an 18 percent undercount in 1971, due largely to the incompleteness of the list at that time. This would also accord with the assumption that the degree of completeness of the lists has decreased steadily at about 4.0 percent per year between 1946 and 1984.

Combining List and RDD Methods

Based on these considerations, the decision was made to make maximum use of the list method, but to supplement it in various ways, including a sufficient numbers of RDD calls to allow for estimates of the completeness of the lists and for generalizations to the entire (and not just the listed) Jewish population.

The first stage of the study consisted in the preparation of a provisional master list of all known Jewish households in Metropolitan Atlanta. For our purposes, Metropolitan Atlanta was

defined as the five counties: Fulton (including Atlanta City), Dekalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, and Clayton. As noted above, virtually the entire Jewish population of the Atlanta MSA (seventeen counties: the above five plus Cherokee, Forsyth, Paulding, Douglas, Cowetta, Spaulding, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Newton, Rockdale, Barrow, and Walton) resides in Metro-Atlanta so defined--indeed, most reside in Atlanta City, Sandy Springs, North Dekalb, and East Cobb.

The provisional master list was constructed through a merger of the Atlanta Jewish Federation's campaign and mail files, lists of other Jewish organizations, the resettlement program and an updated list of recent arrivals provided by the synagogues and Shalom Atlanta. The process yielded 11,720 unduplicated names.

An enumeration questionnaire was mailed to all households on the provisional master list. Returns indicating "undeliverable," and "not at this address" plus questionnaires sent back with a notation such as "we are not Jewish" (0.1 percent of the master list) were adjusting for, to yield a total of 11,480 listed households.

The enumeration mailing yielded 4,801 completed questionnaires--with mail follow ups; an overall response rate of 41.8 percent.

The questionnaires contained a section which requested the names and addresses of Jewish persons known to the respondent but likely not to be on our master list. Approximately 30 percent of the respondents provided one or more names, which were checked and screened to yield a preliminary total of 808 authentically new households. These households were subsequently sent questionnaires

and were asked to provide additional new names, thus employing the process referred to as "snowball" sampling. Ultimately, more than 900 authentically new households were added by snowball sampling.

The next stage consisted of a survey of a stratified sample--using the list and other sources--of all Jewish households in Atlanta. There were three main strata, each with its own sampling fraction: Stratum I--a systematic sample (with a random start) of 1/20 households on the provisional master list; Stratum II--a systematic sample of 1/20 households in the snowball sample (the other 19/20 were sent the enumeration questionnaire); Stratum III--a random sample of all Jewish households not on the list.

Results of RDD

Stratum III, the random sample of unlisted households, was selected through random digit dialing (RDD). For this stratum, 8,397 calls were made: 6,972 to telephone numbers of which the exchanges (first 3 digits, or "NNX"s) were known to contain 1.0 percent or more connections at listed Jewish households and an additional 1,425 calls to NNXs containing 10 percent or more Jewish households. In all, one in every 1,750 Metro Atlanta residential connections was called. Prior to the round of RDD, the first batch of 10,000 random numbers (about 8,000 useable) was checked against the phone numbers of listed Jewish households. These were, then, eliminated from the list of numbers actually called. There were 130 (104 useable) duplicates, or 1.3 percent of all numbers and 2.7 percent of all residential connections. Adjusting for exchanges not

called, this provides an estimate of listed Jewish households of 1.5 percent of Atlanta's total residential connections.

Of those calls completed to residential households (53 percent of all completed calls), 161 responded "yes" to the question "Does anyone in the household consider himself/herself to be Jewish?"

Table 53 and 54 provide additional details on the disposition of calls. These "hits" indicate that unlisted Jewish households constitute approximately 1.7 percent of all residential connections. Thus, a total of 3.2 percent of all connections are at Jewish households. If we extrapolate (with no adjustments) to the total population, this would indicate that there are between 20 and 30,000 Jewish households in Metro-Atlanta exchanges.

The estimate used in this study, however, is based upon a more accurate measure, this is the ratio of: the set of listed Jewish households whose phone numbers was generated at random (LJ) to the set of all Jewish households not listed which were by generated at random (UJ). This is:

UJ

LJ

In this case, LJ = 126 (duplicated numbers) and UJ = 161 ("Hits"). The ratio is 1 to 1.278; that is 43.9 percent of all Jewish households are listed and 56.1 percent are not.

This ratio, applied to the 11,480 listed households provides our estimate of 26,155 Jewish households in Atlanta.

Comparison to DJN Method

This estimate can be compared to estimates yielded by other common methods. Of those employed in this study, the one most applicable to number of households is a count of DJNs. The 1983 Atlanta telephone directory contained 3,508 residential listings for people with one of 105 distinctive Jewish names. The 1984 Directory contained 3599. This suggests a growth rate of 1.08 percent per year in the number of households with DJNs. To the extent that the growth rate of Jewish households without DJNs is the same, this estimates one year's growth for all Jewish households.

In comparison to our estimate based on the survey and RDD, the DJN count indicates that approximately 14 percent of Atlanta Jewish families have such a last name--about the same as that found in other cities using DJN counts.

The DJN count from the telephone directory was supplemented by a count of DJNs on the federation's lists. Out of 10,525 unduplicated names, there were 1,744 DJNs--or 16.6 percent of the total (suggesting a slight overrepresentation of DJNs on the list). The ratio of DJNs on the list to those in the directory can be used to estimate the total number of Jewish households. That is, $1744/3599 = .48$, or 48 percent of the Jewish households with DJNs are on the federation list and 52 percent are not. If we assume that this proportion holds also for Jewish households without DJNs, then there would be 20,000 Jewish households in all. But it is likely that this estimate is biased, that is, it underestimates the number of non-DJNs not on the federation lists. Thus, this might be adjusted upward by 3 percent or more.

Response Rates and Confidence Intervals

Response rates to the survey varied by stratum. For Stratum I, 565 names were drawn systematically from the master list. The initial mailing had a response rate of just under 30 percent--or 177 completed questionnaires. The 388 non-respondents were contacted by telephone follow ups. These yielded an additional 260 completed questionnaires, or an overall response rate of 76.9 percent. Thus, there is an actual total of 437 in Stratum I.

Of the 88 snowball households selected in Stratum II, 33 completed telephone interviews--and 28 percent of the 725 households which were sent enumeration questionnaires responded.

As noted, the RDD process produced 161 Jewish households in Stratum III neither listed nor part of the snowball sample (net of non-respondents to the religion question). Of these, 107 completed the survey form (66 percent response rate). An additional 2 questionnaires from Russian Speakers were completed. This is a total of 579 respondents to the survey questionnaire.

As noted, information from the enumeration stage of the study is based on 4,800 returns, or a 42 percent response rate. Comparison between the initial enumeration returns and 200 mailed follow-ups indicated no statistically significant differences between the mean household sizes, ages, or years in Atlanta of first-and second-time respondents. However, this non-response rate may be a major source of bias in our estimates of the sex structure of the elderly, as noted above. The actual sampling fraction for the enumeration is one respondent for every 5.45 households in the total Jewish population and 1 in every 2.39 listed households.

The 95 percent confidence interval for the enumeration component of our estimates is $\pm .028 \times S$ (the sample standard deviation). Thus, with an enumeration mean of 2.735 persons per household and $S = 1.36$, the true population mean (of listed households) lies between 2.697 and 2.773. Multiplying by 11,480 households, the numbers of all persons in listed households is $31,398 \pm 436$; that is, (including non-Jewish persons) between 30,962 and 31,834 persons.

With a subsample size of 437, the 95 percent confidence interval for the Stratum I component of our estimates is $\pm .093 \times S$. Thus, for example, the mean percentage of principal wage earners who were born Jewish is 96.1 with a standard deviation of .051. The true mean of the listed population (from which Stratum I was drawn) is 96.1 ± 0.4 , or between 95.7 and 96.5 percent. Multiplying by 11,480, this indicates that the number of Jewish principal wage earners in the listed population is $11,032 \pm 46$, or between 10,986 and 11,078.

For Stratum II, the snowball sample, the confidence interval differs according to whether the statistic was obtained from the enumeration form--95 percent C.I. = $\pm .148 \times S$ --or from the survey--95 percent C.I. = $\pm .282 \times S$. The mean household size (from the enumeration) of the snowball stratum is 2.4, with a standard deviation of 1.0. The true (snowball) population mean is $2.4 \pm .148$, or between 2.252 and 2.548.

For Strata II and III combined (including the households interviewed in the RDD survey), the 95 percent confidence interval is $\pm .166 \times S$. The persons per household from these strata is 2.419

with $S = 1.17$. Thus, the true (unlisted) population mean lies between 2.225 and 2.613, and the true size of the unlisted population (including non-Jewish persons) is $35,498 \pm 2,846$ --between 32,652 and 38,346. The percentage of Jewish principal wage earners is 94.0, with an $S = 0.84$ and a 95% confidence interval of 0.97. Thus, the true (unlisted) population mean is between 93.0 and 95.0 percent, or 13,795 and 1,423.

Weighting

Estimates pertaining to the entire Jewish population were derived through a weighted average of statistics from the enumeration and survey sample. The weighting formula is based on sampling fractions and varies according to which samples are employed. The two basic formulas used were:

- (1) with enumeration data and survey strata II and III
(e.g., persons per household).

$$M = (.439 \times E) + .561 \times (A \text{ II} + A \text{ III})$$

where M is the estimated population mean, E is the enumeration sample mean, $A \text{ II}$ is a weighted snowball sample mean, and $A \text{ III}$ is a weighted RDD-survey sample mean. This procedure allows us to treat the snowball stratum as part of the unlisted population.

- (2) with survey strata I, II, and III.

$$M = (.439 \times I) + .561 \times (A \text{ II} + A \text{ III})$$

The estimated mean number of persons per household for the entire Jewish population is, therefore, equal to

$$.439 \times 2.735 + (.561 \times 2.42) = 2.558;$$

that is, 69,904 persons (including non-Jewish persons).

The percent and number of Jewish principal wage earners is equal to:

$$(.439 \times 96.1) + (.561 \times 94.0)$$

or 94.9 percent and 24,821 persons.

Pooled confidence intervals can be derived using the same weighting procedures. That is:

$$.95 C_t = (.439 \times CE) + .561 \times (C_{II} + C_{III})$$

So, for persons per household, the confidence interval for the entire population is:

$$(.439 \times .028) + (.561 \times .166) = .105$$

Thus, the true persons per household lies between 2.29 and 2.83, and the total number of persons (including non-Jewish persons) is between 59,895 and 74,019. For the percentage and number of Jewish principal wage earners, which employs Stratum I rather than the enumeration survey, the weighted confidence interval is equal to

$$(.439 \times .093) + (.561 \times .084) = .088$$

and the true population mean lies between 86.5 and 100 percent, or between 22,624 and 26,155 persons.

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In addition to these sources, individual reports of Jewish population studies of U.S. cities were consulted throughout the course of the project. These included: Atlanta (1947, 1972), Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Hartford, Milwaukee, New York, Rochester, and St. Louis.

Atlanta Jewish Population At A Glance

Households: 26,155
Persons: 59,084
Males: 29,247
Females: 29,837

Persons Age 18 and Below: 14,487
Persons Age 65 and Above: 5,252

Pct. of Jewish Population In:

Atlanta (City)	28.5
Dekalb County	39.1
Cobb County	14.1
Fulton County	12.7
Gwinnett County	3.4
Clayton County	0.7
Rest of Area	1.5

No. of Single Persons Age 20 and Above:	15,445
Males	7,067
Females	8,378

Pct. of Jewish Principal Wage Earners Born:

In Atlanta	18.2
In The Northeastern U.S.	37.8
Other U.S.	37.5
Foreign	7.5

Pct. of Jewish Principal Wage Earners:

Orthodox	5.4
Conservative	42.2
Reform	37.2
Other	15.2

Pct. of Jewish Households Attending Synagogue:

Rarely or Never	32.5
High Holidays Only	30.3
About Once a Month	24.2
Several Times a Month	13.0

Pct. of Jewish Households Always:

Attending or Holding Passover Seder	68.7
Lighting Chanukah Candles	60.9
Fasting or Yom Kippur	52.6
Lighting Sabbath Candles	18.1
Observing Dietary Laws	10.1

Pct. of Households Belonging to:

No Jewish Organizations	42.6
1 or 2 Jewish Organizations	33.7
4 or more Jewish Organizations	16.0

Table 1

Jewish households and Persons
Metropolitan Atlanta, 1984.

Total	26,155	2.56	66,904	32,984	33,920
Jewish		2.26	59,084	29,247	29,837

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1 person	5,662	21.6
2 persons	9,201	35.2
3 persons	5,164	19.7
4 persons	4,170	15.9
5 persons	1,788	6.8
6 or more persons	335	1.3
Total	26,320	100.5

Table 2

Total persons, Jewish households, and
Jewish persons by county, 1984.

	<u>Total Persons</u>	<u>Jewish H'Hold</u> s	<u>Persons Per Household --(All) and Jewish</u>		<u>Jewish Persons</u>
Atlanta City	426,897	8,478	(2.25)	1.99	16,859
Dekalb	501,732	9,990	(2.64)	2.31	23,097
Cobb	361,458	3,368	(2.83)	2.48	8,337
Fulton (ex. Atlanta)	188,799	2,881	(2.96)	2.60	7,503
Gwinnett	213,196	828	(2.81)	2.45	2,031
Clayton	159,071	184	(2.77)	2.38	438
Total Five Counties	1,851,153	25,729		2.57	58,265
Rest of MSA	-----	426	(2.23)	1.92	819
Total MSA	-----	26,155	(2.56)	2.26	59,084

Table 3

Geographic Distribution of the
Jewish Population by zipcode

<u>Zip Code Zone</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons/H.H.</u>	<u>Jewish Persons/H.H.</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Jewish Persons</u>
30329 Toco Hills	1,879	2.34	2.08	4,395	3,900
30327 Mt. Paran/ Howell Mill	1,743	2.70	2.40	4,689	4,182
30306 Midtown	1,661	2.15	1.88	3,568	3,118
30328 Sandy Springs	1,403	3.17	2.84	4,448	3,983
30067 E. Cobb-S	1,212	2.84	2.49	3,444	3,018
30338 Dunwoody	1,025	3.29	2.93	3,368	3,008
30324 Morningside	1,015	2.03	1.80	2,062	1,817
30305 Buckhead	911	2.10	1.85	1,910	1,689
30342 P'tree Dunwoody	866	2.28	2.04	1,978	1,764
30345 Northlake	845	2.70	2.40	2,285	2,030
30319 Chamblee-W	764	2.62	2.29	2,002	1,747
30076 Roswell-E	652	2.54	2.19	1,654	1,431
30062 E. Cobb-N	633	3.06	2.70	1,934	1,709
30360 Doraville-S	547	2.90	2.48	1,573	1,355
30309 P'tree Place	515	2.13	1.86	1,096	956
30075 Roswell-W	476	2.54	2.20	1,207	1,046
30341 Chamblee-E	418	2.86	2.51	1,195	1,050
Totals	16,565	2.58	2.28	42,808	37,803
Rest of Atlanta	9,590	2.52	2.21	24,096	22,001
Total	26,155	2.56	2.26	66,904	59,084

Table 4

Census tracts with many Jewish households.

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Jewish H'Hlds, 1984</u>	<u>Persons in General Population, 1980</u>
215.00	Dekalb	Toco Hills	1,553	9,195
102.02	Fulton	Sandy Springs	1,235	15,354
1.00	Fulton	Midtown	906	3,739
303.04	Cobb	E. Cobb	903	20,207
102.01	Fulton	Mt. Vernon	899	8,780
98.00	Fulton	Northside/ N. of I 75	810	6,163
94.00	Fulton	Morningside	650	4,603
97.00	Fulton	Northside/ S. of I 75	648	2,858
212.06	Dekalb	Dunwoody	607	15,327
214.02	Dekalb	E. Roxboro	592	9,011

Table 5

Age Structure of the Jewish population, Atlanta, 1984.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pct. of Population</u>
0-4	1,767	2,768	4,535	7.7
5-9	1,234	1,326	2,560	4.3
10-14	2,161	2,194	4,355	7.4
15-19	1,899	1,687	3,586	6.1
20-29	4,988	5,323	10,311	17.5
30-39	6,163	6,846	13,009	22.0
40-49	4,492	4,186	8,678	14.7
50-59	2,672	2,130	4,802	8.1
60-64	1,174	942	2,116	3.6
65-69	798	1,094	1,892	3.2
70-84	876	468	1,344	2.3
75-89	683	444	1,127	1.9
80-84	239	323	562	1.0
85 & above	101	106	207	0.4
Total	29,247	29,837	59,084	100

Table 6
Jewish school age population.

Jewish Children				
<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pct. of Jewish Population</u>
0-4	1,767	2,768	4,535	7.7
5-9	1,234	1,326	2,560	4.3
10-14	2,161	2,194	4,355	7.4
15-18	1,608	1,429	3,037	5.2
Total				
0-18	6,770	7,717	14,487	24.6

Table 7

Geographic distribution of Jewish persons age 0-18.

<u>Zipcode</u>	<u>Jewish Persons Age 0-19</u>	<u>Pct. of Jewish Persons Age 0-18</u>
30328 (Sandy Springs)	1,146	7.9
30338 (Dunwoody)	1,054	7.3
30327 (Mt Paran/Howell Mill)	812	5.6
30067 (East Cobb-S)	807	5.6
30329 (Toco Hills)	795	5.5
30319 (Chamblee-W)	707	4.9
30306 (Morningside)	633	4.4
30062 (East Cobb-N)	566	3.9
30075 (Roswell-W)	501	3.5
30342 (P'tree Dunwoody/ Buckhead)	429	3.0
30341 (Chamblee-E)	425	2.9
30076 (Roswell-E)	358	2.5
Total	7,615	52.6
Rest of MSA	6,872	47.4
Total MSA	14,487	100.0

Table 8

Distribution of Jewish persons
age 18 and below, by county.

	<u>Jewish Persons Age 0-18</u>	<u>Pct. of Jewish Persons Age 0-18</u>
Atlanta	3,194	22.0
Dekalb	5,392	37.2
Cobb	2,455	16.9
Fulton	2,172	15.0
Gwinnett	782	5.4
Clayton	166	1.1
Total Metro Area	14,161	97.7
Rest of MSA	326	2.3
Total MSA	14,487	100.0

Table 9

Elderly Population in households
and the Jewish home for the Aged.

Household Population					
<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pct. of Jewish Population</u>	<u>Pct. of Elderly Pop</u>
60-64	1,174	942	2,116	3.6	29.2
65-69	798	1,094	1,892	3.2	26.1
70-74	876	468	1,344	2.3	18.5
75-79	683	444	1,127	1.9	15.5
80-84	239	323	562	1.0	7.8
85 & Above	101	106	207	0.4	2.9
Total 60 and Above	3,871	3,377	7,248	12.4	100
In the Jewish Home	32	88	120	0.2	
Total in Households and the Jewish Home	3,903	3,465	7,368	12.6	
Total 65 and Above	2,697	2,395	5,132	8.7	
In the Jewish Home	32	88	120	0.2	
Total in H'holds and the Jewish Home	2,729	2,483	5,252	8.9	

Table 10

Distribution of Jewish persons age
65 and above, by county.

	<u>Jewish Persons Age 65 +</u>	<u>Percent of Jewish Persons Age 65 +</u>
Atlanta	2,472	48.2
Dekalb	2,101	40.1
Cobb	140	2.7
Fulton	280	5.5
Gwinnett	80	1.5
Clayton	18	0.3
Total Metro Area	5,091	99.2
Rest of MSA	41	0.8
Total MSA	5,132	100.0

Table 11
Distribution by zipcode zone of
Jewish persons 65 and above.

<u>Jewish Zipcode</u>	<u>Jewish Persons 65+</u>	<u>Pct. of Persons 65 +</u>
30306 (Morningside)	758	14.8
30327* (Mt Paran/ Howell Mill)	561	10.9
30329 (Toco Hills)	509	9.9
30305 (Buckhead)	305	5.9
30324 (Lenox Road)	299	5.8
30328 (Sandy Springs)	257	5.0
30345 (Northlake)	227	4.4
30342 (P'tree Dunwoody/ Buckhead)	163	3.2
30309 (Ansley/Brookwood)	133	2.6
30338 (Dunwoody)	101	2.0
Total	3,339	65.1
Rest of MSA	1,793	34.9
Total MSA	5,132*	100.0

*In Households (not including Jewish home).

Table 12

Households with children, (age 23 and
below) by number of children.

Number of Children	<u>Percent of Households</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>
0	56.2	14,699
1	20.6	5,388
2	16.0	4,185
3	4.1	1,072
4 or more	3.1	811
Total	100.0	26,155

Table 13

Marital status of principal wage earners
and spouses of Jewish households.

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Principal Wage Earners</u>		<u>Spouse or Other Person</u>	
	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Married	66.3	17,341	84.5	17,012
Widowed	6.9	1,805	0.8	161
Separated	0.1	26	0.2	40
Divorced	10.4	2,720	2.3	2,275
Single	16.0	4,185	11.3	2,275
Other/No Response	0.3	78	0.9	181
Total	100	26,155	100	20,133

Principal Wage Earners: 74.2 percent male
25.8 percent female

Spouses or Other Adults: 16.5 percent male
83.5 percent female

Table 14

Households with persons age 60 and above.

<u>Number of Jewish Persons Age 60 and Above in H'Hold</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Pct. of Households</u>
0	21,264	81.3
1	3,452	13.2
2	1,203	4.6
3 or more	235	0.9
Total	26,155	100

7,248 Jewish persons age 60 and above in Jewish households.

Table 15

Age structure of Jewish population, by county.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Percent of Jewish Persons</u>	<u>Jewish Persons</u>		
		<u>Age 0-8</u> (pct.)	<u>Age 19-64</u> (pct.)	<u>Age 65 and Above</u> (pct.)
Atlanta	28.5	3,194 (18.9)	11,192 (66.4)	2,472 (14.7)
Dekalb	39.1	5,392 (23.3)	15,604 (67.6)	2,101 (9.1)
Cobb	14.1	2,455 (29.4)	5,742 (68.9)	104 (1.7)
Fulton	12.7	2,172 (28.9)	5,051 (67.3)	208 (3.7)
Gwinnett	3.4	782 (38.5)	1,169 (57.6)	80 (3.9)
Clayton	0.7	166 (37.9)	254 (58.0)	18 (4.1)
Total Metro Area	98.5	14,161 (24.3)	39,013 (67.0)	5,091 (8.7)
Rest of MSA	1.5	362 (39.8)	452 (55.2)	41 (5.0)
Total MSA	100	14,487 (24.5)	30,469 (66.8)	5,132 (8.8)

Table 16

Distribution of the General Population
(Jewish and non-Jewish households) by age
cohort, by county.

<u>County</u>	<u>Pct. of 5 County Population</u>	<u>Persons*</u>		
		<u>Age 0-19 (pct.)</u>	<u>Age 20-64 (pct.)</u>	<u>Age 65 and Above</u>
Fulton (incl. Atlanta)	33.2	185,177 (30.1)	365,520 (59.4)	62,185 (10.1)
Dekalb	27.1	149,802 (29.9)	313,302 (62.4)	38,628 (7.7)
Cobb	19.5	198,076 (29.9)	230,249 (63.7)	23,133 (6.4)
Gwinnett	11.5	71,105 (33.4)	131,444 (61.7)	10,626 (5.0)
Clayton	8.6	54,062 (34.0)	97,009 (61.0)	8,001 (5.0)

Total Population:

Fulton	615,696
Dekalb	501,732
Cobb	361,458
Gwinnett	213,196
Clayton	159,071

Total Five Counties: 1,851,153

*Estimates based on Atlanta Regional Commission and Georgia OPB
Projections

Table 17

Households with one adult head,
by number of children.

<u>Number of Children</u>	<u>Pct. of One-Adult Head H'hlds</u>	<u>Pct. of All H'hlds</u>	<u>Number of H'hlds</u>
0	76.9	19.2	5,019
1	16.8	4.2	1,097
2	4.2	1.0	274
3	1.6	0.4	104
4 or more	0.5	0.1	33
Total	100	25.0	6,527

Table 18

Single persons by age and sex.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males Per 100 Females</u>	<u>Pct. of Singles</u>	<u>Pct. of Population</u>
20-24	2,519	2,613	5,132	96.4	33.3	8.7
25-29	983	960	1,943	102.3	12.6	3.3
30-39	1,571	2,065	3,636	73.4	23.5	6.2
40-49	898	1,128	2,026	79.6	13.1	3.4
50-59	311	352	663	88.4	4.3	1.1
60-64	189	171	360	110.5	2.3	0.6
65-69	96	440	536	21.8	3.5	0.9
70 and Above	500	649	1,149	77.0	7.4	1.9
Total	7,067	8,378	15,445	84.4	100	26.1

35.1 percent of all persons age 20 and above are singles.

Table 19

Growth of synagogue memberships: 1970-1984.

	<u>Year</u>				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
<u>Congregation</u>					
<u>Reform</u>					
The Temple	1,200	1,400	1,440	1,425	1,400
Temple Sinai	325	410	425	425	450
Temple Emanu-El	-----	-----	389	450	450
B'nai Israel	-----	-----	-----	50	47
Temple Beth David	-----	-----	-----	22	36
Kehillat Chaim	-----	-----	-----	92	140
Kol Emeth	-----	-----	-----	50	62
<u>Conservative</u>					
Ahavath Achim	1,800	1,830	1,900	1,931	2,000
Beth Shalom	-----	60	165	196	240
Etz Chaim	-----	-----	165	300	310
<u>Orthodox</u>					
Beth Jacob	400	500	489	495	470
Anshi S'fard	60	60	50	50	50
<u>Traditional</u>					
Shearith Israel	700	570	755	830	830
B'nai Torah	-----	-----	-----	241	285
<u>Sephardic</u>					
Or Ve Shalom	250	300	375	375	380
Total	4,735	5,130	6,153	6,932	7,150

Table 20

Percentage growth and growth rates of
Atlanta's synagogues, 1970-1984.

	<u>Growth</u> <u>1970-84</u>		<u>Growth</u> <u>1975-84</u>		<u>Growth</u> <u>1980-84</u>		<u>Growth</u> <u>1983-84</u>	
	<u>pct.</u>	<u>ann. rate</u>	<u>pct.</u>	<u>ann. rate</u>	<u>pct.</u>	<u>ann. rate</u>	<u>pct.</u>	<u>ann. rate</u>
All Congregations								
No. of Congregations	114.0	.054	87.5	.070	50.0	.101	---	---
No. of Members	51.0	.029	39.0	.037	26.0	.038	3.1	.031
					<u>Growth</u> <u>1970-1984</u>			
					<u>pct.</u>	<u>rate</u>		
Old Congregations								
No. of Congregations					----	----		
No. of Members					17.8	.012		
New Congregations								
No. of Congregations					<0 to 8>			
No. of Members					<0 to 1,570>			
Reform Congregations								
No. of Congregations					250.0	.089		
No. of Members					69.5	.038		
Conservative Congregations								
No. of Congregations					200.0	.078		
No. of Members					4.6	.025		
Orthodox Congregations								
No. of Congregations					----	----		
No. of Members					13.0	.009		
Traditional and Sephardic								
No. of Congregations					50.0	.029		
No. of Members					57.3	.032		

Table 21

Profile of respondents to household survey.

<u>Status</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Principal Wage Earners	58.8
Spouse	37.1
Other Adult	4.1
<u>Gender</u>	
Male	38.5
Female	61.5
Mean Age	43.0 years
Mean Years at Present Address	7.9 years

Table 22

Jewish educational background of respondents.

Type of Schooling			
<u>Type of Jewish School</u>	<u>Pct. Who Attended One Year or More</u>	<u>Pct. Who Never Attended</u>	<u>Average Years Attended</u>
Saturday or Sunday School	76.3	23.7	5.26
Day School	11.2	88.8	0.63
After School	59.2	40.8	2.92
Tutoring	22.3	77.7	0.68

Table 23

Synagogue attendance rates,
Atlanta and other cities.

Frequency (In Percents)					
<u>City</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Rarely/ Never</u>	<u>High Holidays</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>	<u>Often²</u>
Atlanta	1984	32.5	30.3	24.2	13.0
Miami	1982	24	30	29	17
New York	1981	30	27	22	21
Rochester	1980	29	45	9	17
St. Louis	1982	18	30	38	14
Seattle	1979	20	30	30	20

1. For Atlanta, "rarely" and "never" are combined. For other cities, it is "never" only.
2. For Atlanta, "occasionally" = about once a month. This varies for the other cities.
3. For Atlanta, "often" = at least several times a month. This varies for other cities.

Table 24

Denomination preferences of Jewish
principal wage earners and spouses.

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Pct. of Principal Wage Earners</u>	<u>Pct. of Spouses or Other Adults</u>
Orthodox	5.4	6.3
Conservative	42.2	42.6
Reform	37.2	36.6
Other	12.0	9.8
None	3.2	4.7
Total	100	100

Table 25

Responses to rating aspects
of Jewish education.

<u>Aspect of Jewish Education</u>	Percent of Respondents Indicating*		
	<u>Essential</u>	<u>Desirable</u>	<u>Less Desirabl</u>
Teaching Children the History of the Jewish People	78.6	19.5	1.3
Developing an Understanding of and Commitment to Jewish People	66.8	29.1	3.2
Teaching Traditional Observances	59.4	36.6	3.4
Developing Close Ties With Other Jewish Children	52.3	36.1	6.0
Developing a Strong Feeling For Israel	40.5	44.9	13.9
Developing a Familiarity With The Hebrew Language	29.4	56.9	17.8

*Percentages may add to less than 100 because of non-responses.

Table 26

Observance of ritual practices
in Jewish households.

<u>Ritual Practice</u>	Percentage* Reporting Observance			
	<u>Always</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Never</u>
Holding or Attending Passover Seder	68.7	9.2	11.7	10.4
Lighting Chanukah Candles	60.9	12.5	8.8	17.2
Fasting on Yom Kippur (by one or more adults)	52.6	10.7	12.6	23.4
Lighting Sabbath Candles	18.1	9.6	24.3	47.6
Observing Dietary Laws	10.1	4.1	18.9	66.1

*May add to less than 100 percent because of non-responses.

Table 27

Education attainment of
principal wage earners and spouses.

<u>Highest Educational Level Completed</u>	<u>Pct. of Principal Wage Earners</u>	<u>Pct. of Spouses</u>
Some Grade School	0.6	----
Grade School Graduation	0.6	0.2
Some High School	2.5	2.0
High School Graduation	9.5	13.1
Attended College But No Degree	19.5	23.4
Associate or Junior College Degree	2.7	6.7
BA or BS	34.5	30.9
Masters Degree	10.0	11.5
Other Advanced Degree	11.6	5.1
Other Degree	8.5	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 28

Employment and status and sectors,
principal wage earners and spouses.

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Pct. of Principal Wage Earners</u>	<u>Spouses or Other Adults</u>
Works Full-time	77.0	39.2
Works Part-time	8.1	19.4
Student	3.7	8.5
Homemaker	0.5	23.4
Retired	8.2	5.2
Unemployed and Seeking Work	0.8	1.8
Other	1.7	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0

<u>Employment Sector</u>	<u>Pct. of Employed Principal Wage Earners</u>	<u>Pct. of Employed Spouses</u>
Self Employed	38.7	21.9
Working for Government	8.6	7.7
Employed In Private Industry or Business	44.7	40.6
Employed In A Private Educational, Charitable, or Service Organization	4.0	11.4
Other	4.0	18.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 29

Structure of the Jewish
workforce by stratum.

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Pct. of Employed Persons</u>	<u>Estimated Number In Population</u>
Professional	47.4	16,389
Managerial	16.2	5,590
Sales	13.8	4,762
Clerical-Technical	13.1	4,521
Blue Collar	7.6	2,262
Student and Other	1.9	656
Total Employed Persons	100	34,502

Table 30

Household Membership in Jewish Organization.

	Households Reporting Membership			
	<u>Listed</u>	<u>Unlisted</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number of Organizations	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.
0	26.0	55.6	42.6	11,142
1	16.5	16.2	16.4	4,289
2	19.1	15.9	17.3	4,526
3	11.2	4.9	7.7	2,014
4 or more	27.2	7.4	16.0	4,815
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	26,155
Median Per Household	2.4	0.9	1.5	

Table 31

Membership in Jewish Organization,
listed and unlisted populations.

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Households With One or More Members</u>		
	<u>Listed</u> Pct.	<u>Unlisted</u> Pct.	<u>Total</u> Pct.
American Jewish Committee	3.8	1.6	2.5
American Jewish Congress	7.4	1.6	4.2
Amit Women	3.2	0.8	1.9
Anti-Defamation League	7.4	0.8	3.7
B'nai B'rith Chapter	25.3	9.0	16.2
Brandeis Women	13.0	11.9	12.4
Hadassah Chapter	19.2	6.5	12.1
Hebrew or Day School P.T.A.			
or Other Committee	13.7	6.6	9.7
Jewish Community Center	18.0	7.3	12.0
Jewish War Veterans	14.5	9.0	11.4
National Council of Jewish			
Women	18.3	4.9	10.8
ORT	17.9	8.6	12.7
Pioneer Women	11.7	6.9	8.8
Synagogue	37.5	12.6	23.6
Youth Groups	18.6	15.6	16.9
Zionist Organization of America	7.7	4.1	5.3
Others	7.1	2.4	4.5

Table 32

Demographic characteristics of households
belonging to two or more Jewish organizations.

<u>Demographic Characteristic</u>	<u>Households Belonging to Two or More Jewish Organizations</u>	<u>All Households</u>
Persons per Households	2.92	2.56
Percent of Principal Wage Earners		
Married	80.0	66.3
Widowed	9.0	6.9
Divorced	4.7	10.4
Mean Age		
Principal Wage Earners	49.1	44.7
Spouse or Other Adult	44.3	40.0
Years in Atlanta		
Principal Wage Earners	23.4	18.6
Spouse or Other Adult	19.7	17.9
Percent of Principal Wage Earners		
Employed Full time	80.3	77.0
Retired	9.2	8.2
Students	2.3	3.7
Percent of Principal Wage Earners with:		
High School Diploma or Less	16.6	13.2
E.A. or B.S. (as highest degree)	32.4	34.5
Advanced Degree	23.8	21.6

Table 33

Jewish orientations of households belonging
to two or more Jewish organizations.

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Households Belonging to Two or More Jewish Organizations</u>	<u>All Jewish Household</u>
Percent non-Jewish		
Principal Wage Earners	1.9	5.1
Spouse or Other Adults	7.4	15.3
Percent who Attend Synagogue		
Rarely or Never	9.7	32.5
High Holidays Only	32.5	30.3
Several Times a Month	20.9	13.0
Percent who Belong To		
0-1 Jewish Organization	--	59.0
2 Jewish Organizations	41.9	17.3
3 Jewish Organizations	18.6	7.7
4 or More Jewish Organizations	39.5	16.0
Percent who Use One or More Jewish Service	46.1	28.7

Table 34

Growth in the general and Jewish populations, 1945-1984.

	Year											
	<u>1945</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1970</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1984</u>	
General Population	636,425		726,989		1,017,188		1,307,865		1,637,906		1,851,153	
Jewish Population	9,630		12,065		21,334		32,664		50,363		59,084	
Percentage/Jewish Total	1.51		1.66		2.10		2.50		2.98		3.19	
	<u>Growth 1945-50</u>		<u>Growth 1950-60</u>		<u>Growth 1960-70</u>		<u>Growth 1970-80</u>		<u>Growth 1980-84</u>			
	%	Rate	%	Rate	%	Rate	%	Rate	%	Rate		
General Population	14.4	.027	39.9	.034	36.4	.031	18.0	.017	9.6	.023		
Jewish Population	25.3	.045	78.6	.057	53.1	.043	54.0	.043	17.3	.040		

Table 35

Years in Atlanta and population sizes for
estimating rates of immigration.

<u>Number of Years In Atlanta</u>	<u>Pct. Male Heads</u>	<u>Pct. Female Heads</u>	<u>Base Year (for Migration)</u>	<u>Estimated Jewish Population In Base Year</u>
0-5	17.8	14.4	1981	52,418
6-10	10.8	13.1	1976	42,278
11-20	18.8	18.7	1969	31,416
21-30	7.1	8.8	1959	20,152
31-40	5.2	4.6	1949	11,529

Mean Years in Atlanta

Male Heads = 18.1

Female Heads = 22.0

Table 36

Mobility characteristics by area.

Area	<u>Mean Age</u>		<u>Mean Years in Atlanta</u>		<u>Mean Years at Present Address</u>
	<u>Principal Wage Earner</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Principal Wage Earners</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Principal Wage Earner</u>
Atlanta					
Mt. Paran/					
Howell Mill	48.3	46.3	26.3	27.7	11.3
Druid Hills	51.2	49.3	34.5	19.2	14.6
Morningside	50.1	42.0	29.5	28.9	10.2
Midtown	52.4	42.2	33.5	30.1	14.6
Dekalb County					
Toco Hills	47.4	43.9	22.4	22.7	10.8
Dunwoody	40.1	39.0	7.1	11.8	4.8
P'tree Dunwoody	4.2	41.3	18.3	21.6	9.1
Northlake	45.6	42.1	13.9	18.7	9.8
Fulton County					
Sandy Springs	46.7	42.7	21.1	18.9	7.9
Cobb County					
E. Cobb-S.	37.0	36.7	12.1	9.1	6.7
All Areas	44.7	40.0	18.7	17.9	8.3

Table 37

Birth places of principal wage earners.

Birth Place	<u>Pct. of Principal Wage Earners</u>	<u>Pct. of Immigrants</u>
Atlanta	18.2 (15.7 for spouses)	----
Elsewhere	81.8 (84.2 for spouses)	100
In the U.S.		
Northeast	37.8	46.2
New York	28.9	35.3
Mass.	4.7	5.7
Rest of N.E.	4.3	5.2
Southeast	22.0	26.9
Florida	4.6	5.6
Georgia (Ex. Atlanta)	4.3	5.2
Rest of S.E.	13.2	16.1
Midwest	12.5	15.3
Illinois	5.6	6.8
Ohio	3.3	4.0
Rest of Midwest	3.7	4.5
West and S.W.	2.0	2.4
Texas	1.0	1.2
California	0.7	0.8
Rest of West and S.W.	0.3	0.4
Total U.S.	74.2	90.8
Foreign		
USSR	1.6	2.0
Latin America	1.6	2.0
Israel	0.7	0.8
Rest of Foreign	3.6	4.4
Total Foreign	7.5	9.2

Table 38

Projections of Jewish population, 1985 to 2004.
 (Based on Atlanta Regional Commission projections
 of the general 5-county population).

	<u>Jewish Population</u>			<u>General Population</u>
	<u>Low</u> ¹	<u>Med</u> ²	<u>High</u> ²	
1984	---	59,084	---	1,851,153
1985	59,813	60,156	61,495	1,890,816
1990	64,504	65,925	75,110	2,102,592
1994	66,985	70,935	88,183	2,313,984
2000	72,239	79,174	112,052	2,671,590
2004	75,969	85,192	131,494	2,940,188

1. Assumes proportional distribution of Jewish households by County remains the same.
2. Assumes distribution of Jewish households by County changes with general population.
3. Assumes 1980-84 growth rate of Jewish population (4.0 percent per year) remains the same.

Table 39
Jewish persons age 60 and above.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Pct. of Jewish Populations</u>
60-64	2,116	1,174	942	3.6
65-69	1,892	798	1,094	3.2
70-74	1,344	876	468	2.3
75-79	1,127	683	444	1.9
80-84	562	239	323	1.0
85 and Above	207	101	106	0.4
Total In Households	7,248	3,871	3,377	12.4
In the Jewish Home	120	32	88	0.2
Total All Persons 60 and Above	7,368	3,903	3,465	12.6

Table 40

Current activity of persons
60 and over in percentages.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Principal Wage Earner</u>	<u>Spouse or Other Adults</u>
Working Full Time	39.4	5.5
Working Part Time	14.1	11.1
Student	4.2	----
Homemaker	2.4	44.4
Retired and Not Working	34.1	22.2
Unemployed and Seeking Work	3.0	--
Other	3.0	4.3
Total	100	100

Table 41

Population of the Jewish
Home for the Aged.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Years In the Home			
0-4	19	47	66
5-9	11	22	33
10-14	2	15	18
15 and Above	--	4	4
Total	32	88	120

Table 42

Frequency of observance of ritual practices in
households with persons age 60 and above.

	<u>Traditional Practice</u>				
	<u>Seder</u>	<u>Chanukah</u>	<u>Fasting</u>	<u>Sabbath</u>	<u>Dietary</u>
Frequency					
Always	65.7	50.6	44.5	27.3	7.5
Usually	13.5	19.5	11.3	6.1	4.7
Sometimes	14.8	5.5	14.5	20.9	23.0
Never	6.0	24.3	29.7	45.8	64.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 43

Needs assessment for the elderly.

	<u>Ratings</u>		
	<u>Importance</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Need</u>
	(1-3)	(Pct)	(Pct)
Meals on Wheels-Elderly	2.89	3.0	5.7
Homemaker Services-Elderly	2.86	0.7	5.7
Rehabilitation Therapy- Handicapped	2.84	0.7	4.0
Counseling-Adults	2.80	3.4	0.5
Respite Care-Elderly	2.78	---	4.9
Daycare-Elderly	2.77	1.0	5.1
Transportation-Elderly	2.77	0.5	3.7
Respite Care-Handicapped	2.77	---	4.7
Daycare-Children	2.71	1.7	2.4
Cultural and Social Programs-Adults	2.53	8.0	11.8
Community Relations Programs-Adults	2.42	1.3	1.3
Jewish Education-Adults	2.26	2.7	---

Table 44

Children receiving a Jewish
education by type of school.

<u>School</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Percent of School Age Children</u>
Hebrew Academy	358	---
Epstein School	136	---
Yeshiva High School	86	---
Total Day Schools	580	4.2
Other Programs:		
After School, Saturday or Sunday School, and Preschool	3,400	25.1
Total All Schools	3,980	29.3

Table 45

Frequency of observance of ritual practices in
households with children (age 23 and above).

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Traditional Practice</u>				
	<u>Seder</u>	<u>Chanakah</u>	<u>Fasting</u>	<u>Sabbath</u>	<u>Dietary</u>
Always	68.7	60.9	52.6	18.1	10.1
Usually	9.2	12.5	10.7	9.6	4.1
Sometimes	11.7	8.8	12.6	24.3	18.9
Never	10.4	18.0	24.2	48.0	66.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 46

Child-Oriented Services, needs
assessment by households with children.

	<u>Importance to Community *</u>	<u>Percent of Households Using This Service</u>
Service		
Day Care	2.64	4.7
Cultural and Social Programs	2.53	8.7
Sports and Recreational Programs	2.53	6.7
Summer Camping	2.45	8.7
Big Brother/Sister	2.38	0.3
University Programs	2.26	1.6
Jewish All-Day Schools	2.17	3.1
Evening Educational Programs for High School Students	2.11	1.3

*1 = Not Important, 3 = Very Important

Table 47

Services in order of
"importance to the community."

	Rank	Score*(Max = 10)
Meals on Wheels for Elderly	1	8.6
Transportation for Elderly	2	8.1
Food and Clothing for Those With Family Problems	3	8.0
Friendly Visiting for Elderly	4	7.9
Daycare for Elderly	5	7.8
Rehabilitation Therapy for Handicapped	6	7.8
Respite Care for Elderly	7	7.8
Respite Care for Handicapped	8	7.7
Support Groups for Those With Personal and Family Problems	9	7.6
Counseling for Those With Personal and Family Problems	10	7.3
Daycare for Children	11	7.3
Cultural and Social Programs for Children	12	7.2
Summer Camping Facilities	13	4.4
Programs for Singles	13	4.4
Cultural and Social Programs for Adults	14	4.3
Big Brother/Sister Programs for Children	15	3.6
Community Relations Programs	15	3.6
Sports and Recreational Programs for Children	16	3.0
Continuing and Vocational Education for Adults	17	2.7
University Student Programs	18	2.6
Jewish Education for Adults	19	2.3
All Day Schools for Jewish Education	20	1.7
Sports and Recreational Programs for Adults	21	1.3
Evening Jewish Educational Program for High School Students	22	1.0
Israel Aliya Program	23	0.3

Table 48

Service use, by number of services.

	<u>Percent of Households</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>
Number of Services Used		
None	71.3	18,648
One or More		
1	10.2	2,851
2	7.2	1,883
3	3.1	811
4 or more	4.6	1,203
Total One or More	28.7	7,506
Total	100	26,115

Table 49

Perceived present and
near-future service needs.

<u>Category of Service</u>	<u>Pct. Indicating Need</u>	<u>High Ranking Services</u>	<u>(Pct.)</u>
For Young People	22.1	Summer Camp	(4.1)
		Cultural Social	(4.1)
		Jewish Education	(3.5)
For Adults and the General Community	23.9	Cultural/Social	(7.7)
		Sports/Recreation	(4.2)
		Adult Education	(3.4)
For the Elderly	5.9	Meals on Wheels	(1.1)
		Day care	(1.1)
		Homemaker Services	(1.0)
For the Handicapped	2.1	Respite Care	(1.2)
		Rehabilitation Therapy	(0.9)

Table 50

Listed and unlisted population,
demographic characteristics.

	<u>Population</u>		
	<u>Listed</u>	<u>Unlisted</u>	<u>Total</u>
Households	11,480	14,675	26,155
Persons Per Households			
All Persons	2.735	2.410	2.513
Jewish Persons	2.530	2.047	2.259
Total Jewish Persons	29,044	30,040	59,084
Number of Jewish Children Per Household	.979	.514	.680
Marital Status of Principal Wage Earners			
Pct. Married	78.4	57.2	66.3
Pct. Widowed	6.6	7.2	6.9
Pct. Divorced	5.7	14.0	10.4
Pct. Single	8.7	21.6	16.0
Pct. Single-Parent H.Hds.	4.5	4.0	4.2
Mean Age of Principal Wage Earners	47.6	42.5	44.7
Mean Age of Spouse	44.7	36.1	40.0
Number of Years in Atlanta			
Principal Wage Earner	23.8	14.9	18.6
Spouse	19.7	16.6	17.9
Educational Attainment--Principal Wage Earners			
Pct. High School Diploma or Less	12.8	13.8	13.2
Pct. BA or BS	32.2	35.8	34.5
Pct. Masters or Other Advanced Degree	30.0	15.5	21.6
Current Employment Status-Principal Wage Earners			
Pct. Employed Fulltime	80.4	74.4	77.0
Pct. Students	0.3	6.2	3.7
Pct. Retired	9.2	7.3	8.2

Table 51

Ratio of listed to unlisted
households by area.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Percentage Concentration Of Listed</u>	<u>Ratio of Unlisted To Listed</u>
I. High Concentration of Listed Jewish H'Hlds.	(4.8-6.8: ave. = 5.48)	0.79
Buckhead	5.02	0.80
Sandy Springs	6.83	0.68
Toco Hills	5.48	0.93
Dunwoody	5.19	0.64
Woodland	4.89	1.25
II. Mid-to-High Concentration	(1.2-3.6: ave. = 2.25)	1.56
Peachtree Pl.	3.61	1.33
Roswell	2.20	3.00
Tucker	1.93	2.00
Powers/Ferry	2.56	1.50
Smyrna/Marietta E.	1.22	0.96
Chamblee	1.98	1.00
III. Low-to-Mid Concentration	(0.28-0.81: ave. = 0.53)	2.88
Decatur	0.81	1.25
Indian Creek	0.48	2.00
Norcross	0.74	4.00
Stone Mountain	0.43	5.00
Lilburn	0.28	2.50
IV. Rest of Atlanta	(0.07-0.27: ave. = .0098)	2.95

Table 52

Jewish orientations of listed and unlisted population.

	<u>Listed</u>	<u>Unlisted</u>	<u>Total</u>
Percentage Non-Jewish			
Principal Wage Earners	3.9	6.0	5.1
Spouse or Other Persons	8.8	21.9	15.3
Denomination			
Principal Wage Earners			
Pct. of Orthodox	5.6	5.3	5.4
Pct. of Conservative	49.7	37.9	42.2
Pct. Reform	34.4	40.8	37.2
Pct. Other	8.8	15.0	12.0
Spouses or Other Adult			
Pct. Orthodox	4.4	7.8	6.3
Pct. Conservative	49.9	36.9	42.6
Pct. Reform	30.0	37.2	36.6
Pct. Other	4.8	13.9	9.8
Frequency of Synagogue Attendance			
Pct. Rarely or Never	16.9	44.3	32.5
Pct. More Than Once a Month	19.1	8.2	13.0
Number of Jewish Organizational Memberships Per H. Hd.	2.61	1.14	1.78
Number of Jewish Services Recently Used Per H. Hd.	1.08	0.47	.73

Table 53

Disposition of RDD calls, by concentration
of known Jewish households per exchange.

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Total Calls		
1. one percent or more concentration	6,972	100
2. ten percent or more concentration	1,425	100
Business or Government		
1. one percent	1,255	18.0
2. ten percent	273	19.2
Disconnect, etc.		
1. one percent	1,941	27.8
2. ten percent	404	28.4
Residences		
1. one percent	3,776	54.2
2. ten percent	748	52.5

Table 54

Disposition of RDD calls to residence.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Pct. of Residences</u>
Total Residence		
one percent	3,776	100
ten percent	748	100
Non-Jewish		
one percent	3,329	88.2
ten percent	650	86.9
Listed Jewish		
one percent	97	2.6
ten percent	29	3.9
Unlisted Jewish		
one percent	124	3.3
ten percent	37	4.9
Religion not Determined		
one percent	226	6.0
ten percent	32	4.3
Total Jewish		
listed/unlisted	161/126	= 1.278